Illustrated Midland News.

SWAIN SC.

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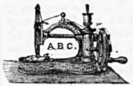

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COURT AND FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

The Queen left Windsor for Balmoral on Thursday. Her Majesty was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princesses Louise and Beatrice, attended by Sir T. Biddulph, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Dr. Hoffmeister, the Hon. Miss Phipps, the Hon. Eva Macdonald, Mdlle. Norele, &c. Under the charge of Mr. Tyrrell, superintendent of the line, and Messrs. Armstrong, Kirtley, and Spagnoletti, of the Great Western Railway, the Queen's special train quitted the Windsor terminus at 7·55 p.m., her Majesty and the Royal family gracefully acknowledging the salutations of the spectators. On leaving Windsor the Royal train proceeded by way of the west curve at Slough on to the down main line of the Great Western Railway, passing Reading, 20¼ miles, at 8·29 p.m.; Didcot, 37½ miles, at 8·54 p.m., and arriving at Oxford, 47¾ miles, at 9·11 p.m. The Queen's train stayed at Oxford for five minutes, and at 9·16 p.m. resumed the route to Leamington, 20 miles, which was made at 10·23 p.m. A stoppage of 20 minutes was made at that station, while tea and refreshments were being served to her Majesty and the Royal family, and the last preparations were made for the long night journey before the illustrious travellers retired to rest in their sleeping saloons. Leamington was left behind at 10·43 p.m., and the special train, travelling by way of Knowle, Birmingham, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton (low level), arrived at Bushbury Junction of the London and North-Western line, 127½ miles, at 11·55 p.m. The shifting of the engines and the transference of the charge of the Queen's train to Mr. Cawkwell, general manager of the North-Western Railway, occupied a space of five minutes, and at twelve o'clock (midnight) the Royal journey was resumed. Crewe, 165¾ miles, was made at 1·3 on Friday morning, Spring Branch Junction, 200½ miles, at 1·58 a.m.; Preston, 216¼ miles, at 2·32 a.m.; Kendal Junction, 256¾ miles, at 2·35 a.m.; Carlisle, 307 miles, at 5·9 a.m.; Beattock Summit, 356½ miles, was made at 6·32; Greenhill, 423½ miles, at 8·12 a.m.; Stirling, 425 miles, at 8;36 a.m; and Perth, 458 miles, at 9·30 a.m. The train stopped at Perth, while her Majesty and the Royal Family had breakfast in the rooms prepared at the station for that purpose. On Friday afternoon, her Majesty, on leaving the train, posted by road to Balmoral, where the Court arrived early in the evening. Her Majesty will reside in Scotland for a few weeks, and then return to Windsor Castle. The train was 402 feet long.

When the Queen returns to Windsor from Balmoral the King and Queen of the Belgians will be amongst her Majesty's guests. While these royal visitors are at the Castle a grand breakfast, similar to those held in the gardens of Buckingham Palace last year, will be given by her Majesty at Windsor. Should the weather be fine, this entertainment will be given under marquees erected in the private grounds near the east terrace of the Castle, a most beautiful site, and highly suitable for a garden fête.

The Czar is taking his holiday. He left Berlin on Sunday afternoon, and arrived at Ems the same night. His Majesty has engaged the whole of the Hôtel de Darmstadt for the use of himself and his suite of eighty persons. Although his medical advisers have recommended the Czar to abstain as much as possible from occupying himself with State affairs, a real diplomatic *chancellerie* has been established in immediate connection with the Imperial apartments. A Cabinet courier brings three times in each week to Alexander II. an enormous packet, containing all the despatches of the different Ministers which require the signature of the Sovereign. Notwithstanding the optimist statements put forth by authority in the inspired journals (says the *Mémorial Diplomatique*), with a view to conceal the precarious state of his health, the Emperor carries in his features visible traces of his sufferings. Everybody at Ems has been struck with the excessive pallor of his countenance, contrasting with the exuberance of health displayed in that of the Grand Duke Vladimir, his second son, who accompanies him.

A correspondent states that the Duke of Newcastle's state carriage, built at a cost of six hundred guineas, has become the property of a Glasgow firm of carriage hirers.

Funeral of Earl Howe.—The funeral of Earl Howe took place on Thursday in the churchyard of Twycross, near Gopsal, Atherstone, Leicestershire. The *cortége* comprised some 2,000 persons, including a hundred of the tenantry. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. A. Bloxham, and his lordship's chaplain, the Rev. E. Hall. The mourners were—Earl Howe (the new Peer), the Countess Howe, Major-General Curzon, Captain the Hon. H. Curzon, the Hon. W. Curzon, Hon. Leicester Curzon Smyth, Hon. M. Curzon, Lord Scarsdale, the Marquis of Worcester, Lord A. Somerset, Lord Sligo, Duke of Beaufort, Lord Westmoreland, the Marquis of Hamilton, Colonel Baring, Colonel Kingscote, H. G. Sturt, Esq., and a large number of the household.

MEN IN FEMALE ATTIRE.

This extraordinary case was resumed on Friday before Mr. Flowers at the Bow-street Police court. The two defendants, Ernest Boulton and Frederick William Park, appeared to be as cool and collected as on each former occasion, although looking somewhat the worse for their three weeks' confinement in prison.

Mr. Poland (instructed by Mr. Pollard, from the office of the Treasury solicitor) again conducted the prosecution; Mr. Besley appearing for the defendant Boulton, and Mr. Straight for Park. Mr. Montagu Williams was also in attendance to watch the case on behalf of Mr. Haxell, of the Exeter Hotel, Strand, whose establishment had been referred to in the course of the former examination, in connexion with a ball at which the defendants were present.

After some preliminary discussion between the learned counsel and the magistrate, further evidence was taken.

Dr. Richard Barwell, examined.—I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a surgeon of the Charing-cross Hospital. I know the prisoner Park. I first saw him about ten weeks ago at the hospital, as an out-patient. His name was entered in the usual way, but I do not remember it. I saw him two or three times within a fortnight. (The witness here described the nature of the disease from which the defendant was suffering, the way in which it was communicated, and his mode of treating it.) After this case appeared in the papers I was sent for to the Bow-street station, and I identified Park from a number of persons placed together. With energetic treatment such a complaint might be cured within a month, or less. I believe there would be still some trace of it manifest. The defendant gave no account as to the cause of his malady. He was dressed in common clothes—such as out-patients ordinarily wear. I see a great many patients, but I have no doubt whatever of the prisoner Park being the man.

Some further medical testimony was given by Dr. Barwell, tending to substantiate the gravest imputations against the defendants, but it was of a character wholly unfit for publication.

Mr. James Thomas Paul, examined—I carry on business in Burton-crescent, and am the divisional surgeon of the police (E Division). I saw the prisoners after their first examination at this court. I examined them separately, by direction of Superintendent Thomson. I examined Boulton first. He was then dressed as a woman. I said to him, "Step inside here," pointing to a screen in the room, and I desired him to unfasten his things and get out of them. He was dressed in drawers and silk stockings attached to them. He complied at once with my request. (The witness stated the result of his examination, and expressed his opinion that the criminal offence charged had been committed again and again.) The prisoner Park was afterwards examined in the same way, and I arrived at the same opinion from the appearances presented. (Witness also confirmed a portion of the evidence of the previous medical witness.) I have been in practice sixteen years, and have made similar examinations on many occasions, but I never before saw the symptoms presented in these cases.

By Mr. Besley.—I examined them firstly to ascertain their sex. I continued the examination from my own suspicions, without any specific orders. Chamberlain, the officer, was present. I believe the gaoler was also present. He did not remonstrate with me for examining the defendants in the way I had done.

Mr. Flowers said Dr. Paul had acted quite properly.

Francis C. Cox, of Brewer-street, Buckingham Palace-road, examined.—I was formerly in business as an auctioneer at 1, Gresham-buildings, Leadenhall-street. I know the prisoner Boulton, and I have seen the other prisoner also. I first saw Boulton at the Guildhall Tavern, about the end of August or September, in 1868. He was dressed as a man. Mr. W. H. Roberts, of Moorgate-street, and Lord Arthur Clinton were in his company. I was introduced to both Boulton and Lord Arthur Clinton by Mr. Roberts, whom I knew previously. They were having luncheon at the time. I sat down with them at the same table. I formed the opinion that Boulton was a woman from his manners and conversation. Among other things he said, "I suppose you young City birds have fine fun in your offices, and have some champagne there?" I said, "You had better come and see." They all accompanied me to the office, and we had some champagne. I treated Boulton as a fascinating woman. During their stay Lord Arthur Clinton went into the outer office, and appeared to be jealous of me. (A laugh.) While he was away, Boulton went on with me in such a flirting way that I was induced to kiss him, never suspecting that he was a man. Shortly after this Boulton complained of being chilly, and my business partner wrapped up his feet in the table-cloth. Lord Arthur Clinton and Boulton left together afterwards. A few days after this I saw Boulton and Lord Arthur Clinton together again at a sale we were having at Turnham-green. My partner, myself, and the two others went into a sitting-room. It was a private room. Boulton played a few airs on the piano, and after that we all went to the railway station together, where Boulton presented his photograph to me—secretly, as far as Lord Arthur Clinton was concerned. I fear I have lost the photograph. It was like the one produced. I afterwards heard something about Boulton's sex, and saw him at Evans' supper rooms in the company of Lord Arthur Clinton and Park. I pointed out the three to the waiter. He did not interfere, and I consequently threatened to turn them out myself. I went up to the table where they were sitting together and said, "You —— infernal scoundrels, you ought to be kicked out of this place;" and I said something else equally abusive, all the persons at the table hearing me. They did nothing. I had promised the waiter not to create a disturbance, and left. I mentioned the circumstance to a great many persons, including the uncle of Lord Arthur Clinton. I waited upon Mr. Ball, a solicitor acting for them, some time afterwards. The photograph produced (a group) includes Boulton and Lord Arthur Clinton. I do not recognise the other figures in the group.

Marie Cavendish, 12, South-bank, Regent's-park, deposed to attending a ball at Haxell's Hotel in the Strand shortly before the boat race. Mr. Gibbons, who gave the ball, was dressed in women's clothes, as were also Boulton and Park.

Agnes Earle, who said she lived with the last witness, and who went to the ball with her, said it was while she was in the ladies' retiring-room that she discovered the defendants were men. A lady fainted, and fell upon the bed.

The defendants were again remanded until Saturday.

On Saturday the defendants were again taken before Mr. Flowers. There was the same crowd of persons of all classes to witness the proceedings. The evidence given was to the effect that Boulton, Park, and Cummings had been often seen in the Burlington Arcade—Bolton being on one occasion in women's clothes; that there was a musical and dancing party at Haxell's Hotel, in the Strand, at which Boulton, Park, Thomas, and Cummings wore women's clothes; and that Boulton lived in lodgings taken for him by a Mr. Louis Charles Hurts, at 118, Prince's-street, Edinburgh, last year—the two gentlemen occupying the same bedroom when Mr. Hurts returned to Prince's-street unexpectedly, but not otherwise. At the conclusion of the evidence Mr. Poland said he should ask that they be committed—firstly, for a general conspiracy to commit an abominable crime; secondly, conspiring with other persons to commit an abominable crime; and thirdly, by conspiring to incite other persons to commit the same crime. And there is also a question whether it would not be to commit an offence against common decency, for which they would be amenable at common law. Also, with reference to Park, there would be evidence before the Jury to show that an offence had actually been committed by him.

Mr. Besley: But it is necessary to state with whom, how, when, and where.

Mr. Poland: I should fall back upon the legal charge, as—with divers persons, at divers times, between such-and-such a time and the present.

The prisoners were then further remanded for a week.

HOT BLAST STOVES FOR BLAST FURNACES.

Mr. E. A Cowper read an interesting paper on this subject at the meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, held on the 17th inst.

The author stated that when, in 1828, the late Mr. J. B. Neilson (M. Inst. C.E.) introduced the plan of heating the air employed as blast, by means of iron pipes placed in or near a fire, the increase of temperature was at first only from 60 degrees to 100 degrees Fahr. Subsequently, Mr. Neilson obtained a temperature of 600 or 650 degrees, and the pipe stoves had since been urged up to 900 degrees, and in a few cases to 1,000 degrees. The wear and tear, however, with such temperatures of blast were considerable, there was great loss of heat by conduction, and the pipe stoves were as a rule worked in a leaky condition, necessitating the expenditure of engine power for blowing air uselessly.

The improvements described in the paper were based upon Mr. Siemen's regenerative furnace. Each stove of a pair consisted of a wrought-iron cylindrical casing, lined with fire-brick, and provided with a central shaft or flue, which extended to within a few feet of the brick dome forming the top. Around this shaft there were a number of compartments, or boxes, formed of bricks so placed that those in one course were not exactly coincident in position with those in the courses either above or below, though a passage was left open from the bottom to the top of the mass of brickwork. This wrought-iron casing was provided with several valves, three being for the admission of coal blast, of gas, and of air for combustion, and two being for the exit of the hot blast and of the products of combustion. When a stove had been at work heating blast, and it was wanted to reheat it, the first thing to be done was to put another stove in operation, then to shut the hot and the cold blast valves, allowing the air in the stove to be blown out at a small valve to reduce it to atmospheric pressure. The gas, air, and chimney valves were next opened, and the gas, igniting as it entered, gave a large volume of flame right up the central shaft and over and into the regenerator, thus heating the top course of brickwork considerably, the next course rather less, and so on, the products of combustion passing away to the chimney at a temperature of about 3000 degrees. In the course of a few hours, a large amount of caloric was stowed up in the bricks forming the regenerator, a good red heat penetrating nearly to the bottom, when the stove was again ready to heat the blast to a temperature of 1400 degrees or 1500 degrees. In these stoves the cost of dust catchers was avoided, and the expense of producing gas was also saved, as the gas was used direct from the top of the furnace, and the stoves could be cleaned out with the greatest facility. The construction of the regenerator in compartments or boxes, connected vertically but not horizontally, gave the power of applying the blast with efficiency (inasmuch as the old force of the blast was confined to the one passage that was being blown at the time), and admitted of a brush being passed up or down the boxes to remove the dust. The form and proportion of the passages had been found, after numerous experiments, to produce an excellent effect in mixing the air, thereby ensuring a rapid and perfect conduction of heat from the bricks to the air, or *vice versa* from the products of combustion to the bricks.

The results obtained by Messrs. Cochrane from the adoption of these stoves at Ormesby, as regarded the quality of iron, the increased make, and the saving of coke in the blast furnace, had been most satisfactory. Thus there was a saving of four cwt. of coke per ton of iron produced, by the use of the regenerative stoves for heating the blast, when compared with good cast-iron pipe stoves, and the saving was still more over ordinary pipe stoves. With a large furnace, producing 475 tons a week, the first cost of these stoves was somewhat less than the cost of pipe stoves, while the expense of working was less, so that the profit, taking everything into account, was estimated to amount to about £4,162 a-year.

A servants' bedroom in King's College, Cambridge, was accidentally found to be on fire the other night, and had it not been discovered till some time later, it is thought the whole college would have been burned.

BIRTHS.

Beauchamp.—On the 24th inst., the Countess Beauchamp, of a daughter.

Henniker.—On the 23rd inst., at 35, Eaton-place, the Lady Henniker, of a daughter.

Jones.—On the 23rd inst., at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, the wife of Major A. Price Jones, of Glan Rannel Park, Carmarthenshire, of a daughter.

Sherlock.—On the 23rd inst., at Southwell, Notts, the wife of the Rev. William Sherlock, of Sherlockstown, county Kildare, of a daughter.

Strangways.—On the 14th inst., at Weston-super-Mare, the wife of the Rev. Henry Fox Strangways, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Parker—Longley.—On the 24th inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Purey-Cust, the Hon. Cecil Thomas Parker, second son of the Earl of Macclesfield, to Rosamond Esther Harriet Longley, youngest daughter of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Poole — Chetwynd. — On the 24th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Henry Hanmer, rector of Grendon, assisted by the Rev. Henry Howarth, Cudworth H. Poole, Esq., of Marbury Hall, Salop, to Isabel Marian Chetwynd, third daughter of the late Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., of Grendon Hall, Atherstone.

DEATHS.

Burnside.—On the 22nd inst., at Gedling House, near Nottingham, William Stanford Burnside, Esq., aged 79 years.

Lemon.—On the 23rd inst., at Vine Cottage, Crawley, Sussex, Mark Lemon, in his 61st year.

Selby.—On the 23rd inst., at Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, one week after his seventh birthday, John Henry Collingwood, the eldest and dearly-loved child of Margaret and Henry Donaldson Selby.

Thomas.—On the 22nd inst., at Canon Pyon House, Herefordshire, David Francis Bowyer Thomas, Esq., aged 68 years, deeply mourned.

Williams.—On the 23rd inst., at Derby, aged 49 years, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Williams, of Duffield, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Fletcher, of Southwell, Notts.

White.—On the 19th inst., at Wheatstone Park, Codsall, Staffordshire, Thomas White, Esq., aged 65.

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EVERY description of MOURNING ATTIRE.
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MANTLES AND DRESSMAKING.
Funerals efficiently and economically CONDUCTED in every part of the country.
BACH AND BARKER,
PROPRIETORS.
[675

W. AND H. DEW,
SUCCESSORS TO RICHARD LLOYD,
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSEMEN AND UNDERTAKERS,
33, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[655

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BIRMINGHAM. [503

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ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL,
Containing News of the Week, Tales and Sketches, London and Paris Fashions, Music and the Drama, Patterns, and the Requirements of the House.
Of all Booksellers, and at all Railway Stations; or, direct from the Publishers,
E. MARLBOROUGH & CO.,
AVE MARIA LANE,
LONDON. [464

VELOCIPEDES.
W. BEARDMORE, Manufacturer of every description of Velocipedes. A grand 4-wheel VELOCIPEDE for SALE, with Treadles, Levers, and Cushions, made on the same principal as the one that ran the match to London under twelve hours by Mr. Beardmore and Mr. Watkins. Also, Bicycles of every description for sale.—25½, Horse Fair, Birmingham.[705

BIRMINGHAM.
THE NEW
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
(Snow Hill Station.)
"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in the three kingdoms."—
The Field, July 31 [691

THE ILLUSTRATED
MIDLAND NEWS.
LEIGHTON. DEL.
SWAIN SC.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE
FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

PUBLISHED AT 108, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 17s. 6d. POST FREE.

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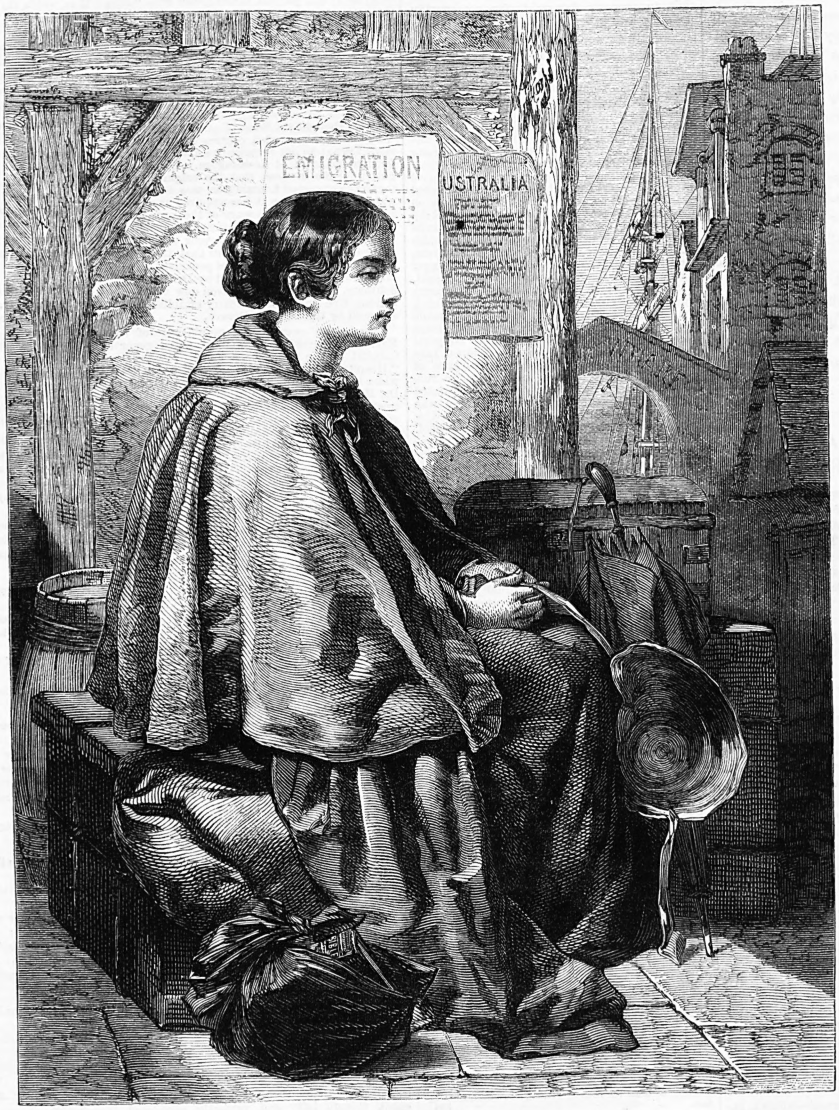
EMIGRATION.

The tide of emigration still flows on from England to the shores of America and the colonies. We begin to have news of some of the earlier travellers, and it is gratifying to know that they are rapidly finding new homes. So long as this is the case we shall rejoice for the sake of the emigrants themselves to hear of fresh departures. Our first feeling is for the poor people themselves, compelled to leave their native country: our next is for the welfare of the nation they are leaving.

That England will suffer by this exodus of her skilled and strong-limbed toilers none can doubt. No Government ever struck a more cruel blow at the national prosperity than did the present Ministry when it sent adrift the shipwrights and labourers from our dockyards. At all risks, at any sacrifice, the Government should have kept the skilled and willing labourer at home; or, if not, it should have shipped him to other lands, if he desired it, with comfort to himself and family. Instead of this, the Government turned him into the streets, pauperised him, and then allowed him to be sent away by means of charitable subscriptions. That a Parliament returned for the first time almost by the working suffrage of the working-man should make such a return to the voter is an anomaly which we should like some Liberal newspaper to explain. For our own part we are not professedly politicians, and we can speak therefore all the more independently. We have no hesitation in saying that the working man has been shamefully treated by Mr. Gladstone's Government.

The extent to which emigration is going on may be judged by the fact that last week upwards of six thousand persons left the shores of England, and that seven thousand were expected to follow this week.

The saddest thing about this modern emigration is that most of the men who leave us go away with bitterness in their hearts. They are unwilling exiles, carrying their skill and courage to other lands; and they leave behind them a mob of thieves and paupers. Emigration means courage, industry, enterprise, hope of better days. The very men whom we want at home go out. Will the Government or some far-seeing philanthropists kindly make arrangements to send away a few of our paupers and habitual beggars and criminals?



"OUTWARD BOUND"

MARK LEMON.

A genial, kindly gentleman, a writer whose works are full of human sympathy, an editor of rare judgment, Mark Lemon's memory will keep green in the hearts of all good men and women. The death of such a man is a national calamity, and amongst those who knew him and rejoiced in his friendship, it is a deep and searching sorrow.

Mark Lemon was born in London, and spent a great part of his early youth with a relative in Lincolnshire. He was only sixty when he died, full of honours, beloved by all who could appreciate true nobility of nature. He had occupied the editorial chair of *Punch* for thirty years, surrounded by a staff of writers who never hesitated to accept his judgment in those weekly conferences which are still held in connection with the famous Fleet-street periodical. Mark Lemon may almost be said to be the father of *Punch;* he was one of its projectors, and in its early difficulties he found money to carry it on by writing plays for some of the minor theatres. It was Mark Lemon and Douglas Jerrold, we believe, who took *Punch* to Messrs. Bradbury and Evans; it was Mark Lemon who piloted it into the haven of prosperity; it was Mark Lemon who gave that high tone of morality to *Punch* in the critical early days which ultimately made the satirist a national power and a national institution. He will be succeeded, we believe, by his accomplished and faithful friend Shirley Brooks, who has been for years the chief literary strength of Mark Lemon's publication.

There was no more hardworking man in the ranks of literature and journalism than Mark Lemon; no kindlier husband, no more affectionate father; in all relations of life he was tender-hearted, sympathetic, and genial. It is a sad, yet, in some sense, a happy reflection put by the *Daily Telegraph,* that so many of his old allies and coadjutors have gone before him that he may almost be said rather to have rejoined his friends than to have parted from them.

MESSRS. STALLARD'S DISTILLERY, WORCESTER.

Although numerically few, the industries of Worcester possess an importance to which those of few other inland professedly non-manufacturing towns can lay claim. The Gloves of Dent, the Sauce of Lee and Perrins, the Vinegar and British Wines of Hill and Evans, the Horsehair of Messrs. Webb, and the Distillery and Wine Vaults of Messrs. Josiah Stallard and Son, combine to make the ancient city famous in Midland trade annals. It is a portion of the latter firm's commercial establishment that we illustrate this week on page 632.

On the bank of the Severn, at the lower end of the city, the ivy-covered Deanery and the venerable Cathedral towering above it, stands the Distillery of this respected and long-established Worcester firm. Founded in 1808 by the father of the senior partner of the concern, the business has grown and thriven with wonderful rapidity, until now Messrs. Stallard may fairly claim for themselves local commercial pre-eminence. They have bonded vaults for foreign wines and spirits at Gloucester Docks, and commodious warehouses in Worcester. Their premises on the South Quay, which we illustrate, have been recently considerably extended and improved, both as regards convenience and external appearance.

It may interest our readers to know something of the mysteries of rectification as explained to us on the occasion of a recent vsit to Messrs. Stallards' distillery.

Taking a cursory glance at a store-room containing several large puncheons of spirits, the "clearing" process was explained by our guide, who informed us that in this room were placed the spirits in the raw state they were received from Liverpool; and here it may be casually stated that Mr. Stallard deals in nothing but the raw "grain" spirit, as it is termed—which is far superior to the spirit made either from molasses, sugar, or rice. In the store-room under notice, then, is contained the spirit in its raw or unrectified state; and, so particular is our Government in this respect, that, whenever it is necessary to "clear" the warehouse, notice has to be given to the officers of the Excise, who, after an account has been made of the quantity taken out, receive the duty for the same, and the spirit is then removed into the rectifying house and put into vats underground, from whence it is pumped up by a steam-pump attached to a large engine. It is no sooner pumped up from the vats than it is forced into pipes and so into the still, which is enabled to receive something like 400 gallons in a quarter-of-an-hour. Then commences the process of rectification. Through a large analyzer at the top of one of the stills (which, for the benefit of the uninitiated, may be described as something in the shape of a huge cocoa-nut) passes the spirit, meeting with various obstructions in its course; the bad spirit contained in the still makes a return passage from the analyzer into the body of the still, and again goes through the boiling process until it is sufficiently light and pure. To drive back this impure spirit, water is called into service, which after discharging its mission passes off into an iron tank—subsequently feeding the boiler. Round the still is what is called "the jacket," wherein is contained the steam which is to boil the spirit, which then in a state of vapour rises up from the analyzer, and after becoming sufficiently pure passes from thence to the condensor. It is then conducted into a refrigerator, which transforms the hot spirit to a liquid, compared to which Wenham Lake ice is said to be warm; the water being conveyed through about 350 feet of piping; and the spirit then being taken from the end of the worm in the refrigerator to close safes, and from the safes to the vats, according to the quality of the spirit. Close by is the "flavouring" still, into which the spirit (now become gin) is put along with materials to properly flavour it for consumption by the lovers of "Old Tom." There is, too, a third still for working (or purifying) the refuse of both the large stills—this being known as the "feint" still. The engine which works the pumps before-mentioned draws its supply of water from the "Silvery Severn," as the poets will continue to call the noble river, and conveys it into a large iron tank, which it is calculated holds the trifling quantity of 5,000 gallons, and is placed at the top of the building. The surplus or once-used steam serves to purify the water which is required for mixing purposes; mineral water is obtained from the deep well connected with the spirit pump; and that everything is on a large and efficient scale is amply indicated by the fact that the three-throw pump will raise about 4,000 gallons of water an hour. Besides gin, British brandy, spirits of wine, pale bitters, raspberry brandy, noyeau, surfeit water, ginger liqueur, ginger brandy, brandy bitters, aniseed, cloves (pink and brown), cinnamon, cherry brandy, gingerade, raspberry juice, cherry juice, and black and red currant juice are all made on the establishment, which sends out large quantities of spirits and cordials to all parts of the kingdom. A network of pipes runs through the distillery for the conveyance of water and spirits; and a singular excise rule ordains that the spirit pipes shall be painted black and the water pipes white. Those who have read the stories of Irish life as related by Charles Lever and other authors of the school, will have vivid recollections of the warm reception invariably given to all officers of the excise when those gentry in the discharge of their duties were fortunate or unfortunate enough to stumble upon an illicit still in some out-of-the way place where Dennis and Tim thought they might safely carry on their employment—how that oftentimes the "gauger" received very rough treatment at the hands of the illicit distillers, who had an unconquerable aversion to all connected even in the remotest way with the Government. No such fate awaits the gentlemen whose duty it is thrice diurnally when the stills are at work, and twice on other days, to visit the distillery by the Severn; indeed, the most amicable feeling seems to prevail between both parties. The "Ingredient room" contains a large stock of materials indispensable in the process of distillation, and altogether Messrs. Stallard have a very perfect and quite a model distillery, which takes a high rank among local manufactures and trades.

From the above details of the process of rectifying and distilling it will be seen that the manufacture of spirits and cordials is conducted on purely scientific principles, and at the expense of labour, time, and trouble but seldom thought of by those to whom a glass of grog as a night-cap is well-nigh indispensable.

The fact is, we are disposed to take things too much on trust, as were our fathers before us; and though "knowledge is power," the little trouble which is necessary to obtain it is too often considered as waste of time.

More interesting perhaps to the general reader, but not more commercially important, are the extensive wine-vaults of the Worcester firm which we may illustrate and describe in a future number.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite,* from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

A SPECIAL HOSPITAL.

There are more than three hundred institutions for the relief of sickness jotted over the fair face of England by the hand of charity. They contain some 11,000 beds for the reception of patients, and it is sad to think that 90,000 sufferers annually avail themselves of this form of medical charity, in addition to nearly 700,000 out-patients who receive medicine gratuitously, and are sometimes attended at their own homes. All honour to the twelve hundred surgeons and physicians who devote themselves gratuitously as ministers to this work of mercy, and to the public which furnishes an income of half a million yearly for medicine and other necessary expenses of these praiseworthy institutions. If the metropolitan hospitals were added to this muster-roll of local effort, the total would be startling indeed; but here, in Mid-England, we confine ourselves to provincial efforts alone.

The majority of these institutions are open to sufferers of all kinds, but some devote, like the London hospitals, wards for the treatment of some special disease, or to the diseases of some particular organ. When this is not or cannot be done, special hospitals are called into existence to combat the spread of special forms of disease and to meet the ever-increasing wants of suffering humanity. The advantages of these special hospitals are shown in the manifest advancement of medical skill and in the improvements made during late years in medical science and art. Nor can we wonder at the popularity of these small and useful institutions when we remember how rare must be the opportunity of an ordinary medical man to judge, compare, and watch the progress of many diseases, even in the great schools of medicine in the metropolis. There has been of late years a growing tendency on the part of medical men to devote themselves to the special study of some department of medicine to the advantage of both the patient and the public. The results of the skill thus acquired are spread broadcast through the land, and thousands who have neither heard the name of the special hospital or of the patient investigator who "lives laborious days" as an observant student, have had cause to bless his self-denying labours and his minute investigations into some of the more obscure, but not the less troublesome, "ills that flesh is heir to."

We have been led into these observations by seeing an announcement that we have in Mid-England a special hospital devoted to the diseases of the skin, to cancer, and to scrofula. Naturally we thought the home of such an institution would be in the crowded centres of some of our large towns; to our surprise we found it in the fashionable town of Leamington. We had forgotten for the moment that the original excuse for the existence of Leamington was its healing waters, and the fame it has acquired as a health resort—as the pleasant lounge of the convalescent—as the "home for the homeless," as Nathaniel Hawthorne puts it, "all the year round." A medical friend, too, informed us that the neighbourhood was the birthplace of provident dispensaries, for they were advocated by Dr. Smith, of Southam, forty years ago, Even now there is a famous Eye and Ear infirmary established and endowed by the same gentleman.

Leamington owes to the munificence of the Rev. Dr. Warneford a well-regulated general hospital of the usual local type. It owes its "Hospital for Diseases of the Skin," which has a wider field of action, to the skill and energy of Dr. Howarth Blake, the author of a well-known treatise on the "Diseases of the Skin in Children," and who yet continues his connection as Honorary Physician. This is a Midland institution, which, during the ten years of its existence, has received without fear or favour patients not only from the Midland Counties generally, but also from distant parts of the United Kingdom. The yearly reports inform us that even in the third year of its existence there were 150 sufferers who weekly sought relief from the most tormenting, if not the most dangerous, forms of diseases, and during the year, "six hundred persons, afflicted with severe and protracted diseases, many of whom had been suffering from twenty to thirty years" were "restored to health and to their employment." In the following year these large numbers were increased until the total roll of applicants for relief represents a formidable army, and the cured are numbered by the thousand. None have been sent away unrelieved, even when the generosity of the public did not equal the demand upon the resources of the hospital. The struggle to conquer the large amount of special disease was marked by many varied episodes. The small income of the hospital has been increased by the voluntary thank-offerings of needy patients. Many of the highest dignitaries of Church and State extended their patronage to the struggling institution. Amongst these we notice the Bishop of Worcester, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Earl Dudley, Earl Spencer, and many other Midland and national notabilities of all creeds, classes, and denominations. A little professional jealousy showed itself, of course, but the benefits conferred by the institution were so marked that it rather aided than hindered the special work of the hospital. Under the auspices of the Lady James Murray, the Honorary Treasurer, and a large and influential local committte, it was resolved to mark the commencement of the second decennial period of the hospital by extending its benefits to in-patients, and to establish it if possible as a Midland institution. The first step towards this desirable object has been taken. The block of buildings shown in our illustration has been secured as the nucleus of the future edifice. The first ward was opened in the north wing on April 26th in the present year, and was immediately filled with patients. This has been the case with each successive ward as it was finished. There were in the hospital at the time of our visit upwards of twenty in-patients, in addition to 240 out-patients. In order to guard against possible contagion, and for the better classification of the patients, the wards are comparatively small, though lofty and perfectly ventilated. They contain on an average six beds each, and they open on either side of a long corridor which runs from end to end of the building on the two upper floors. Between each set of wards the rooms of the nurses are placed. The ground floor is devoted to the consulting rooms, offices, surgery, and dispensing department. The laundry, kitchen, and store room are accommodated in the basement story on the level of the pleasant gardens, which are used by the convalescent patients. The establishment is under the control of the resident house surgeon, Dr. Alfred Hollis. The courteous and energetic secretary resides on the premises, and afforded us every opportunity of inspection. Indeed, investigation into the condition and working of the institution is courted rather than shunned. At present the hospital is sadly in want of funds to meet the increased number of applications, and to clear off the debt on the building. It unfortunately is not endowed, and has to depend on the voluntary contributions of the charitable for support. According to the rules of the institution, every subscriber who desires it has perfect control over his subscription. No deserving case is refused admission which comes within the special character of the institution. There are separate wards for self-supporting patients, who are received at a reasonable rate of payment. Under the motherly care of Mrs. Page, who officiates as matron, a feeling of homely comfort is imparted to the domestic department. Cleanliness, neatness, and attention are exhibited everywhere, and no one can doubt, as they pass through the wards, that Special Hospitals have a wide mission, and are, indeed, milestones that mark the pathway of mercy.

TWILIGHT IN THE ABBEY.

Stately Temple! grey and hoary, standing here in ancient glory,
In the crimson-tinted azure of this summer eventide,
Silvan hills surround and gird thee—shield thee as the Valley's pride,
All the charms of fertile Nature 'yond thy shadows lie outspread,
And, around, the spell that hovers o'er the ashes of the dead.

Earthborn passions and desirings rise to holier aspirings
Here within thy sacred precincts—here an influence serene
From the outer world's ambitions serves the restless mind to wean,
Calms the thrilling pulse of Pleasure, soothes the throbbing brow of Care,
And unites the soul's emotion in unuttered praise and prayer.

Fond Remembrance here embalming purest joys, past sorrows calming,
Finds in every spot a magnet—or in chancel, aisle, or nave—
Kneels again at font and altar, bends o'er many a loved one's grave;
Yet in Memory's mystic mine the profounder we explore
Grief is seen with tranquil aspect, woes no longer we deplore:
They were gales to urge us onwards to the ever-radiant shore.

Here the setting sunbeams linger, like the tracings of Hope's finger,
Writing, all in rainbow-colors, lines of promise on these walls,
While soft melody responsive on the raptured spirit falls,
Luring it on wings of Music past the boundary of Time—
This the message, "*Rest!*—thy blessing waits thee in yon cloudless clime."*

While thus rapt in reminiscence Day's bright orb withdraws his presence,
And while silvery moonlight enters, hallowing this grey temple more,
Memory gives way to musings on the far-off days of yore—
On the days when saintly virgins, yearning for a heavenly dower,
Hither came in chaste devotion at this peaceful vesper-hour.

Did the Vestal—yet I wonder, as upon her life I ponder—
By long vigil, by sore penance, gather a divine control
Under which the heart surrendered to the mastery of the soul?
In the coldness of the cloister felt the unimpassioned Nun
All the magic of the starlight—all the splendour of the sun?

Saw she, by a purer vision, glimpses of the Realm Elysian?
Echoes heard she from the glad sphere where the minstrels never weary,
Where no penitential dirge, where no plaintive *Miserere*
Mars the song of saints triumphant, dulls the jubilant seraph quire?
—In the quenching of her heart's love caught she a sublimer fire?

Nay, the world's a thorny garden, but the foot of man must harden
To endurance of the pathways which his loving Guide hath trod;
Man in severance with his brother lives the farther from his God;
So, too, Woman hath *her* mission, and for her hearts by pain o'erprest
Hath warm sympathy to cherish—not the freezing of the breast.

Solemn Temple! as I stand here, mutely gazing on thy grandeur,
Let me prize the eloquent lesson which thy stones in silence teach
Of a faith in man the mortal that immortal aims could reach—
Building here for *all* the ages, for all time so rare a shrine
That "the shrine becomes *religion*" in this halo half-divine!

C. L. Lordan.

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* "O rest in the Lord, wait patiently for Him, and He shall give thee thy heart's desires"—Mendelssohn's *Elijah*.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Grouse prospects in the Highlands are favourable.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is rapidly gaining strength.

There are 30,000 women in and about Boston, America, who live by sewing.

Of all the school-teachers in the United States, two-thirds are women.

The Mormons are organizing a corps of women lecturers, to describe the beauties of their faith.

Mr. Bright was the only minister absent from the Cabinet Council on Saturday.

Prince Napoleon is about to quit Paris to visit the Suez Canal.

There are as many as 119 applications for the next term for admission as attorneys.

The death-sentence passed on the convict Rutterford has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

Joseph Henry Taylor, of Battersea, was killed by a skittle ball, in an alley, in Poland Street, Oxford Street, on Saturday.

A sect in Massachusetts have found that Sunday comes on Saturday, beginning at two o'clock in the afternoon. A church has been formed, and a clergyman engaged.

The President of the Poor-law Board has decided to encourage the introduction into England of the system of boarding out pauper children, which has been adopted in Scotland.

A large fire is reported from Rochdale at a cotton mill, by which about £30,000 worth of property is said to have been destroyed. Nearly three hundred operatives are thus thrown out of employment.

We call attention to the announcement of the Directors of the New Rosario Silver Mining Company that they will close the share list on Saturday next for London, and on Monday following for the country. Particulars will be seen in our advertising columns.

Two citizens of Monticello, Kansas, having quarrelled, fought the old traditional duel with knives and pistols in a dark room. When the door was broken open one of them was found with his throat cut, and the other shot through the lungs.

The Medical Bill.—A deputation of the British Medical Association has waited on Earl de Grey with reference to the Medical Bill now before the House of Lords. Earl de Grey promised careful consideration of the subject, declinining as yet to express any opinion as to the proposed remodelling of the General Medical Council.

Domestic Progress in Ireland.—Towards improving the condition of schools in Ireland a great stride has just been made by the National Education Committee, in recommending the introduction of sewing machines in their schools. The machine selected, from a number of others, was the "Little Wanzer," as the one best adapted for the purpose, and the committee have decided that every National School in Ireland shall be provided with them.

Risk Allah Bey. This person, whose trial in Belgium caused so much interest some time since, is about to appear again before a law court in the character of a plaintiff. It appears that Risk Allah took passage on board the steamer Teverino for Beyrout, but the vessel was wrecked and his baggage was lost. He has made a claim to a large amouut upon the Messageries Impèriales, and this being repudiated by the company, he has commenced a suit in the First Chamber of Civil Tribunal of Paris.

The Portuguese Ministry Overturned.—A military pronunciamento, headed by Marshal Saldanha, has overturned the Portuguese Ministry. The marshal, with a large body of troops, forced his way into the Royal Palace (after a short skirmish with the guard, in which some lives were lost), and had an interview with the King. His Majesty then summoned to his presence the Prime Minister, the Marquis de Loule, who tendered his resignation. This his Majesty accepted, and entrusted the Marshal de Saldanha with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Tragedy in the Isle of Man.—A horrible affair at the Isle of Man is reported in the *Liverpool Mercury*. A young man named Williams, who, it is said, was connected with a well-to-do English family, visited the island some time ago, and became attached to a young lady who was formerly a barmaid at the Castle Mona Hotel, Douglas, and to whom he was recently married in Manchester. On Tuesday they went to the Isle of Man after their wedding tour, and it is alleged that during the next two days Williams drank heavily, and was very eccentric in his manner. On Thursday he was conveyed home in a state of intoxication; and on Thursday night, having partly shaken off the effects of the morning's debauch, he went to the Derby Hotel, and conducted himself in a violent manner, threatening to shoot the barmaid. In his frenzy he seems to have formed a determination to murder somebody, and Mr. John Gold, the landlord of the Derby Hotel, was unfortunately marked out as his victim. Williams was armed with a revolver, and with this weapon he fired at Mr. Gold, the ball penetrating the brain. In the panic which ensued Williams rushed from the hotel, and got away unmolested. Medical aid was procured as promptly as possible for Mr. Gold, but it was wholly unavailing, death resulting in a few moments. After leaving the Derby Hotel, Williams seems to have gone straight to his lodgings, situate at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the hotel, and destroyed his own life by shooting himself with the revolver with which he had killed Mr. Gold. At the inquest, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that Williams had shot John Gold whilst he (Williams) was in a stase of temporary insanity; and that he afterwards committed suicide whilst in the same state. The jury added an expression of opinion to their verdict to the effect that persons who are in a state like Williams ought not to be permitted to be at large, or to carry dangerous weapons about with them. The murderer was a Warwickshire man; his victim formerly lived at Malvern Hall, Solihull.

Isaiah Dawes, a miner, of Bolton, poisoned himself on Friday, by taking some vermin-killer.

Six thousand emigrants left the Mersey for Canada last week; and seven thousand were expected to go this week.

It is proposed to erect at Bradford a statue to Sir Titus Salt, in recognition of his splendid munificence, and equally discriminating charity.

A Yorkshire boat came into Hartlepool on Friday with a take of 3,000 herrings, ready salted.

A Parliamentary paper shows that in England there are 2,298 brewers, and 69,369 licensed victuallers, of whom 92 and 5,950 are in London.

In Alleghany county, N.Y., a man who died recently left his wife one cent., his brother a few dollars, and 5,000 dollars for the erection of a monument to himself.

A Ladies' Duel.—The Marquise de los Rios and a celebrated dancer from Seville have fought a duel with swords, or long knives, in which the Marquise was wounded in the arm.

Frog hunting is becoming a profession with the youngsters around Memphis. From ten to fifteen dollars a day can be made at it by a skilful fisherman.

Sir Arthur Guinness, Dublin, has given £60,000 for the Exhibition Palace. He and his brother have subscribed £24,000 to the Church Sustentation Fund.

The Rifle Association.—The general meeting of the National Rifle Association took place on Friday, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. It was announced that the annual gathering would take place on the 11th of July, the camp to be formed on the 9th. On the last day there is to be a review with a flying column with the manœuvres which were so much admired last year.

Romantic Suicide near Nice.—The other Sunday morning some peasants found in the grounds of the Villa Teissere, in the Valley of Montegat, near Nice, a young woman bleeding and insensible. She was removed to the town, but expired before reaching it. From her statements and other information it appears that she was the daughter of a bookseller, and herself a brilliant pianiste, who during the winter months resided at Nice. She there made the acquaintance of a man named Morplain, and a close intimacy was formed between them, the man being 34 and the young woman 30 years of age. The latter, Mdlle. de Hauterine, became apprehensive that her father would discontinue the allowance he had been accustomed to make, and Morplain being without resources, they determined to put an end to their anxieties by terminating their existence. According to the statement of the dying woman she left Nice with her companion:—

> "It was," said she, "our last night. We took with us a phial of laudanum, a revolver, and a swordstick. We chose this as the best spot for our purpose. We made a bed with our outer garments, laid upon the moss. We slept till daybreak. We had prepared everything, and at seven o'clock came the adieu. I had taken off my white petticoat, which Morplain hung upon the branches of a tree. We drank the laudanum. We suffered much, but we could not die. Morplain said to me, 'I can bear it no longer; I shall blow out my brains.' I cried out that I would not be left alone with his corpse, and I said, 'Shoot me here,' pointing to the spot where a gaping wound in her breast was visible. I did not wish to be disfigured, and I entreated him to aim there. He fired point blank. The correspondent of the *Gaulois* adds that the statement is verified by the facts of the chemise being burnt and the skin blackened by the powder. "Morplain," added the dying woman, "shot himself through the head, and you will find him lying yonder. He feared a failure, and you will see that he yet holds his poignard in his hand. I did not feel much hurt at first, and I managed to walk hither, leaning upon the case of the swordstick."

The body of the man was discovered in the position his unhappy companion had described, and was removed to Nice, where a judical enquiry was opened.

Fenians in America.—The Fenians have three separate and rival organizations in Washington. One Colonel Rudolph Fitzpatrick is the acting Secretary of War to the branch headed by General M'Neill, which may be regarded as the most bellicose and business-meaning set of gentlemen among the Brotherhood. The Colonel has been "interviewed" lately by a Philadelphia reporter, and the result is a very clever account of the objects of M'Neill and his set. First, Colonel Fitzpatrick tells us that there is to be really and truly a movement on Canada this season, but at a time when the people there do not expect it. It will be as soon as a "sufficient supply of breech-loading ammunition" has been secured. The present resources of arms are "two batteries of artillery, and, at the least calculation"—rather a loose unofficial style of speech for a Secretary of War—"30,000 breech-loading and Springfield rifles," all of improved make. One would think here was enough to begin on. The Secretary goes on to say they could move 20,000 men in three days from different points, and can command 100,000 men, to say nothing of the Fenians already in Canada. It seems, however, that the leaders of the "Senate branch" oppose this movement, and threaten to give information to the United States authorities, "if they see General M'Neill moving." The "General" is now in New York, "consummating the final arrangements;" he has kept the organisation alive for two years, and "lost one hundred thousand dollars by neglecting his business." After getting possession of Canada—and, by the way, the good people up there are to be handled very delicately—Canada is to be made a "base of operations" to secure the freedom of Ireland. They will ask and receive recognition, of course, from the United States, send out privateers, despatch troops to Ireland, and do ever so many other things, nice, pleasant, lovely, and consistent with the unities of this great drama. What England is to do in the meanwhile is not set down, except in one particular: "when the blow comes," she is to "tremble."

Maravilla Cocoa for Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only, by all Grocers. [717

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. 25 per cent saved in value. [537

ESPARTERO REFUSES THE SPANISH CROWN.

In view of the sudden increase in the number and weight of the supporters of the candidature of General Espartero, the Council of Ministers, naturally desirous of knowing whether there was any use in keeping his name before the public, resolved last week to sound the veteran patriot himself. Prim wrote him a letter in this sense, and dispatched it by Senor Don Pascual Madoz, who seems to have taken the lead in urging this candidature on the public. Senor Madoz accordingly went down to Logrono, presented Prim's letter, and doubtless urged the old general to come forward and save the country from the present interinidad. He returned with a negative reply. Espartero declines on the score of his great age. He is not far from 80. The news quickly spread, and has caused intense disappointment in the circles where almost any alternative would be preferred to Montpensier or the Republic. Senor Madoz, the bearer of the evil tidings, is soundly rated by his friends, the Esparteristas, for going off so slyly without consulting any of them. They say it is all his fault Espartero refuses.

The Esparteristas are furious with Senor Madoz. The Montpensier prints are in high glee. The *Novedades* says the Government did quite right to explore the views of Espartero, and Espartero did quite right to refuse. It adds that "the question is now between the interinidad or the Duke of Montpensier. If the former is the present expedient, the definite question will be between the Duke of Montpensier and the ex-Prince of Asturias." The Republican papers compliment Espartero highly on this decision. They look upon it as another impetus to the advent of the republic. The *Discusion* says:—

> "We were not mistaken in thinking that the Duke of Victoria would refuse to accept. The illustrious pacificator of Spain has manifested this thought. General Espartero has on this occasion acted with the judgment and circumspection of a man who desires to occupy a glorious page in history. At this moment, when he is held in respect and consideration by every Spaniard, the Royal purple, placed on the shoulders of this venerable man, would have obscured all his glories. His refusal renders all the monarchical solutions impossible. The history of the monarchy our statesman have tried to found is a history of negatives and disappointments. Dom Fernando of Portugal, the Duke of Aosta, the Duke of Genoa, and now General Espartero figure in it. The Duke of Montpensier does not, and will not, figure in it, for to him they will never *offer* the crown."

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Poor Relief (Metropolitan) Bill was read a recend time.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Beresford Hope, after dwelling at some length upon the want of accommodation for the collection of pictures at the National Gallery, the unsuitableness of that building for the purpose to which it is applied, and the necessity for proceeding without further delay to the erection of a new gallery, moved for the production of correspondence between the department of Public Works and the architect of the National Gallery on the subject. Mr. Ayrton, who had no objection to produce the papers, explained that the Chief Commissioner of Works had no authority to enter upon any great undertaking of this sort, but could only carry out the instructions which he received from the Government. He added, however, that Ministers would give the matter their best consideration, and as soon as they felt they could embark in such a work they would be prepared to submit a proposal on the subject. Meanwhile he contended that the walls of the National Gallery were not overcrowded, that too large a space was monopolised by the works of one master, Turner, and that the lower storey might be "cleared out," and to a certain extent appropriated to the exhibition of paintings. In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. T. Baring pronounced a severe censure on the manner in which the Chief Commissioner of Works treated the trustees of the National Gallery, whom he never deigned to consult, and to whom, as a rule, he accorded scant courtesy. He gathered, from what that right hon. gentleman stated, that the Government did not intend that there should be a new National Gallery. This, Mr. Gladstone assured Mr. Baring, was a mistake, but that the great works at the Post-office, the Kensington Museum, the Home and Colonial Offices, and the buildings for the Admiralty and the War Department were of greater urgency. The discussion terminated with the withdrawal of the motion.—Sir John Pakington moved for an address for a Royal commission to inquire into the causes of the great and growing loss of life and property at sea during the last few years, and to consider whether any and what changes can be made in existing laws and regulations with respect to collisions, over-lading, stowage of cargo, and other matters, with the view of giving increased safety to passenger and merchant ships. Mr. Lefevre objected to the appointment of a commission, on the ground that statistics in the hands of the Board of Trade disproved the assertion that the loss of life and property at sea had lately increased, and that the great majority of shipwrecks had arisen from overlading. The existing law was, however, to be altered. The motion was withdrawn after a long discussion.

THE GREEK MASSACRES.

Sir R. Palmer called attention to the circumstances under which one of the Secretaries of her Majesty's Legation at Athens, with two English gentlemen in his company, together with the Secretary to the Italian Legation at the same Court, have recently been seized and barbarously murdered by armed banditti, suffered to be at large in the neighbourhood of Athens, and asked whether her Majesty's Government are able to state what measures will be taken to obtain from the Greek Government such satisfaction for this unprecedented outrage as her Majesty is entitled to claim, according to the law of nations, and to ensure the due protection, for the future, of the lives of the diplomatic servants, and other subjects of the British Crown, within the kingdom of Greece. Mr. Gladstone, at the close of a long speech, said the Government were fully sensible of the gravity of the circumstances arising out of the deplorable events in Greece, and would endeavour to act throughout in such a manner as should maintain the honour and dignity of the country. The motion was withdrawn.

On Tuesday Mr. Watkins was defeated in his attempt to get the Church separated from the State in Wales.

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE CHELSEA MURDERS.

Walter Miller, against whom verdicts of wilful murder have been returned by two juries, was brought up at the Westminster Police-court on Friday for final examination. Further evidence having been given he was committed on the capital charge.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

On Friday the Court of Queen's Bench decided that the compensation of £5,000, awarded to the Duke of Buccleuch for injury by the Thames Embankment, was illegal, laying down the principle that a person cannot recover for anything beyond the value of the actual property taken under compulsory powers of the Lands Clauses Act.

THE BIRMINGHAM FENIANS.

The two supposed Fenians, Davitt and Wilson, who were apprehended on the arrival at the Great Western Railway Station of a train from Birmingham a few days ago, were re-examined on Friday. Davitt, it will be remembered, had £150 in his pockets, and Wilson parcels containing a large number of six-chambered revolvers. Amongst the new evidence it was stated that one of the men was concerned in the raid on Chester Castle in 1867. They were again remanded.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MR. CHARLES BUXTON, M.P.

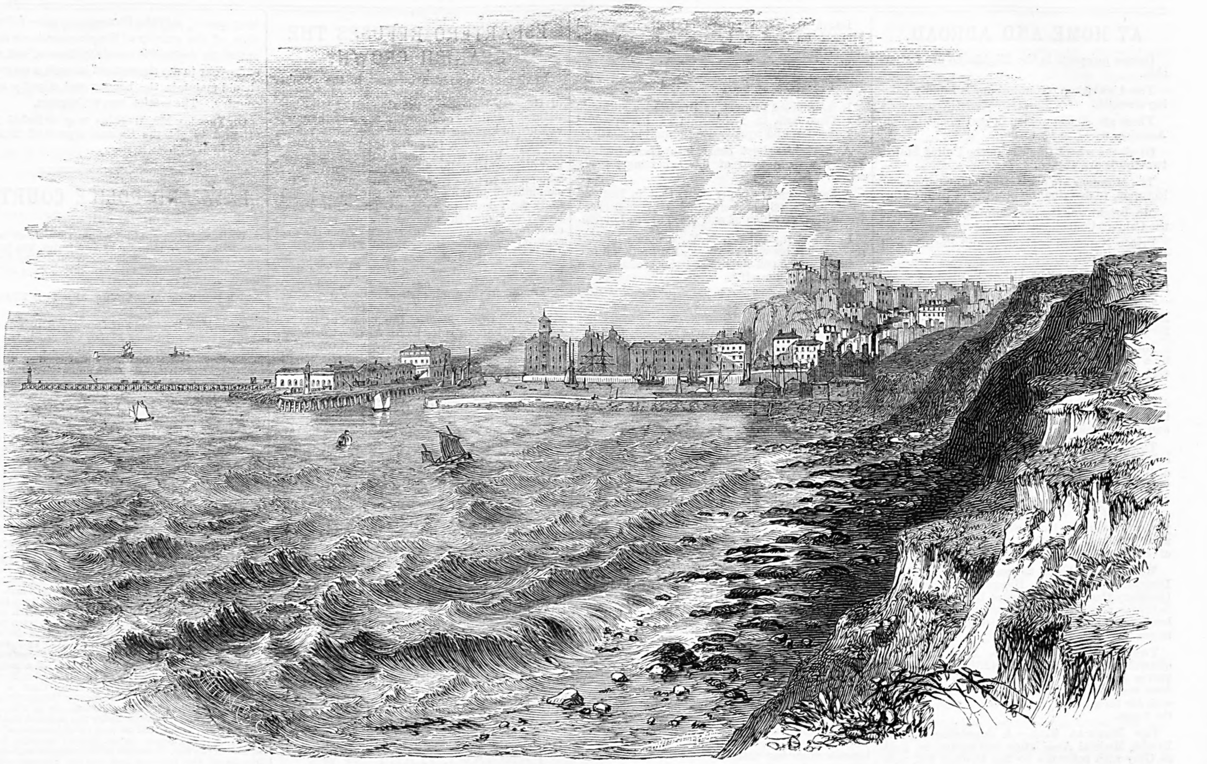
Alfred Shelley White, aged 27, has been again placed before Sir Thomas Henry, the chief magistrate at Bow-street, charged with attempting to murder Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., on the 29th of April last. Mr. Charles Buxton described the attack made upon him by the prisoner, and the circumstances by which it was preceded. He (Mr. Buxton) was looking at some papers on the table, and the next moment he heard the report of a pistol. He started up, and resolved to spring at the prisoner, who, however, immediately opened the door and went out. There was a mark of a bullet on the study wall in a direct line with his head as he sat at the table. Witness found the bullet three or four yards away from the wall. Inspector Druscovitch said the prisoner was given into his custody in Paris, and he brought him to London under the warrant delivered to him. Mr. Shean said he had no defence to offer on behalf of the prisoner, except that of insanity, but he was bound to say, in justice to the prosecutor, that the friends of the prisoner had always experienced the greatest kindness and consideration, as had also the prisoner himself, at the hands of Mr. Buxton. The prisoner was then fully committed to take his trial.

IMPORTANT COPYRIGHT PROSECUTION.

At the Birmingham Public Office, on Thursday, before Messrs. T. C. S. Kynnersley and S. Thornton, George H. Plante, 35, Parade, Birmingham, picture frame maker, was summoned to answer the complaint of Messrs. H. Graves and Co., engravers, 6, Pall Mall, London, for unlawfully infringing their copyright in certain paintings or designs, and selling and distributing at various dates photographic copies of the following engravings:—"The Railway Station" (three copies); "Accepted—I take this opportunity" (five); "The Offer—perfectly satisfactory" (five); "The Connoisseurs" (four); "The Nutcrackers" (two); "My First Sermon" (one); "My Second Sermon" (one). The defendant pleaded not guilty to selling the copies. Mr. Motteram (instructed by Messrs. James and Griffin) appeared for the complainants. Defendant pleaded guilty to distributing twenty-one photographs. He complained of the absence of his attorney, and said he would first of all make Mr. Fitter a present of the two guineas he had paid him, and would defend himself. Twelvemonths ago the informer came to his house, introduced himself to him, dined and supped with him, nursed and kissed his children, and went to places of amusement with him. Twenty witnesses would prove that. When he went away he said he was in the rifle corps, and should like a few of some little subjects to give his "chums." He (defendant) was warmly attached to the man, as he acted so nicely, and felt as a brother towards him. He told him he dare not sell what were copyrights, but would give him some. The man then said he might as well take some frames, as he might make a shilling or two by them, and all the dealings he (defendant) had had with him had been of the same character. Would it be fair to send him to prison for not paying a fine? Offers had been made to him, and he had made an offer of £10, but he should have to dishonour a trade engagement in order to do it. He had no friends who would find the money to pay the fine, because every one could see that it was a dastardly, dirty piece of business. He pleaded guilty to distributing the photographs, but declared that he never sold one of them, every picture having been begged. He threw himself on the mercy of the Court, and admitted that he had acted foolishly, but in ignorance and unintentionally. Mr. Kynnersley told defendant he must pay a fine of £5 for each photograph; and, upon Mr. Motteram's application, ordered the defendant to be imprisoned for two months for the first case, and fourteen days for each of the remaining cases, in default of the fine being paid. Defendant said he had only £11. He returned his best thanks to all his friends, who, he knew, had done the best they could for him; but he asked them not to pay the money. Mr. Kynnersley: I cannot allow that. The defendant was then removed in custody, and outside the Court a distressing scene occurred with his wife.

A Miner's Regard for his Cat.—A melancholy accident occurred at Bloxwich on Friday. A man named Lenon worked until two o'clock at the Well End Colliery, belonging to Mr. Thomas, and was on his way home when he saw a cage containing four men being let down a shaft at the Manor House Colliery, belonging to the same proprietor. Anxious to ascertain the fate of a favourite cat which he left in the pit about a month ago, when it took fire, and had to be closed up, he jumped upon the cage. On reaching the bottom the workmen endeavoured to dissuade him from entering the workings, on the ground that there was danger from fire-damp; but, disregarding their advice, he took a light, and went towards the part of the pit where he had left the cat. The workmen awaited his return some time in vain, and then, becoming alarmed, they took steps to reach that part of the pit to which Lenon had gone. This proved a difficult and tedious work, air troughs having to be put in to force fresh air into the workings, and it was not until half-past six that Lenon's lifeless body was recovered.

"I have suffered from indigestion and biliousness many years and never received any benefit from medicines I had taken for it until I tried Perry Davis's Pain Killer, which proved, before I had used one bottle, entirely efficacious. I have recommended it to many friends suffering from neuralgia, &c., who have used it with the same beneficial results.—J. L. Haylock, 16, Huntingdon St., Manchester, *July* 15, 1867.—To P. Davis & Son."



FOLKESTONE.—DRAWN BY J. PRIOR.

FOLKESTONE.

The traveller to Paris viâ Folkestone is usually too intent upon prospective pleasures to take much heed of the coast-beauties of the pleasant watering-place of which we give an illustration, and which has numerous admirers. Indeed, there are few seaside resorts on the south-coast of England more picturesque than Folkestone; and few places have grown so rapidly. Those holiday-makers who do not care for the gaieties of Brighton will find Folkestone a very agreeable sojourning-place. There is a splendid sea, and for aquatic amusements Folkestone has few equals. Our picture shows a considerable part of the town, which is prettily situated, and from which to Boulogne by steamer is so short a passage that they must indeed be poor sailors who cannot cross without suffering from seasickness.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

On Monday the discovery was made in Denham, a village in Buckinghamshire, that seven persons had been killed, namely, a man named Marshall, his mother, his wife, his sister, and three of his children. It appears that Marshall's sister was about to be married on Tuesday, and that a friend brought some clothes which were intended for her use to the house at about five o'clock on Monday evening. On arriving she found she could not get admittance, and consequently sought the assistance of the neighbours. The door was broken open, when Marshall's wife was found lying dead near the door in her daily dress, and close by his sister, who was in her night dress, also dead. In the kitchen were two of the children, apparently about seven and nine years of age, stretched on the hearth, and near them was their grandmother, with another child, reclining on her arm, all dead. Every part of the house was searched with a view to obtain some clue to the perpetrators of the murders, but the efforts of those who were so engaged were fruitless for a time. In a cupboard the police found a joiner's axe and a hammer, both clotted with blood and brains. No trace of the murderers could be seen. The workshop which adjoined the house was then searched, and there, after some sacks which had been thrown over it were removed, Marshall's body was discovered. At first it was suggested that the murders had been perpetrated by Marshall, who, it was asserted, had committed suicide; but, when it was stated that his head had been beaten in by some blunt instrument, that theory was abandoned, at least by most of the villagers. Dr. Ferris and Mr. M'Namara, surgeons, of Uxbridge, were summoned to examine the bodies; but, of course, beyond indicating the cause of death, their services were useless. A Staffordshire boiler-maker, named Comb, is in cnstody on suspicion of being the murderer. He was wearing Marshall's clothes when he was apprehended.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A most unusual scene was witnessed in the House of Commons on Tuesday night. This was no less than the exclusion of all "strangers," including the reporters, from the House.

Mr. Fowler rose, in pursuance of notice, in order to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866, 1869; but

Mr. Craufurd rose to order, and called the attenton of the Speaker to the fact that there were strangers in the House.

This unusual proceeding caused some commotion. Hon. members turned towards Mr. Craufurd, inquiring whether he intended to insist on the point of order he had raised; others looked to the Speaker, awaiting his order to the officers to clear the galleries; and in this interval of suspense

Mr. Bouverie rose and said that if the hon. member persisted in calling attention to the presence of strangers, they must be ordered to leave.

The Speaker was understood to suggest that on reconsideration the hon. member might not wish to insist on excluding strangers. He then said, very slowly,—Does the hon. member persist? Strangers must——

Several hon. members exclaimed, "Withdraw, withdraw."

Mr. Bouverie—There is no motion.

The Speaker—Does the hon. member persist?

Mr. Craufurd—I do, Sir.

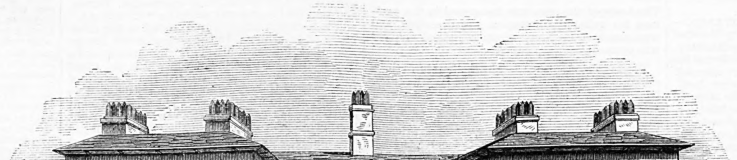
The Speaker—The galleries must be cleared.

The officers proceeded to clear the Speaker's and Strangers' Galleries, and the reporters withdrew from their gallery at twenty minutes past seven o'clock.

The doors of the gallery were re-opened at a quarter past eleven o'clock, when the reporters were informed that there had been a division on a motion that the debate be adjourned till this day month, and that the numbers were—

For the adjournment of the debate	229
Against it	88
Majority	—141

Some thief has stolen a coat belonging to the editor of the *Sonth London Courier* from that gentleman's room. The editor announces that the thief may keep the coat if he will return the papers which were in the pockets.


HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN

LEAMINGTON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—OPEN TO THE POOR FROM ALL PARTS OF THE KINGDOM. *(See page 630.)*

JAMES WATT'S GARRET.—*Apropos* of James Watt alluded to in this journal last week, the following will be interesting. A correspondent in Birmingham writes to the *Inverness Courier*:—"I went over to Heathfield the other day with a friend, and spent an hour in the garret—literally the garret—in which the celebrated James Watt passed most of the leisure hours of his long and eventful life, and which is noticed by Muirhead and Smiles, the biographers of Watt. The room is precisely as he left it, unchanged in every particular. The machine graven on his tools; a small Dutch oven (did he cook his own chops?); chemicals in jars; parcels of materials, all carefully labelled; numbers of books and plans, his father's and grandfather's account books; the school books of his son Gregory, who died young after giving great promise of genius, &c. The dust raised by our search in the old garret was lighted up by the afternoon sun gleaming in through the windows, giving a sort of golden radiance to the spot, and recalling the lustre which surrounded the last days of the venerable man of science, whose works have added so much to our national greatness and prosperity."

TWENTY-ONE DEATHS ABOARD SHIP.—We learn by the last Bombay mail that twenty-one of the crew of the ship Mariana have died from starvation. Captain Stuart, of the ship Tweed, which left Bombay on April 2, for England, having on board some invalid troops, reports that on the 7th, when in lat. 9 N. and long. 69 South, he fell in with the Mariana, of Chittagong, fiying signals of distress. The Tweed was at once hove to, and Captain Stuart went on board the Mariana, and to his horror he found 21 of the crew dead and most of the survivors sick, the vessel having been without water or provisions for many days. Captain Stuart remained alongside the vessel for twelve hours, and having supplied water, provisions, and medicine to those on board, left the vessel.

FRACAS IN PALL MALL.—Considerable excitement was created the other evening in the neighbourhood of the clubs, between the hours of five and six, by a pugilistic encounter in Pall Mall. It appears that two Irish gentlemen, one of, not both, belonging to the Reform Club, had a slight altercation within the walls of that hallowed pile, and continued it outside. According to most reliable reports Mr. D. O'V. struck Sir B. O'P., M.P., with a stick, and the latter gentleman retaliated with a "slockdologer," which drew blood from the nasal organ. For a moment the affair had a decidedly sanguinary aspect, but ultimately both the parties were induced to enter the club, where their wounds were promptly dressed.

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

THE FATALITY IN THE WYE.

The enquiry into the death of the two bandsmen of the Monmouthshire militia, who were drowned in the Wye, near Monmouth, last week, is the subject of an illustration on this page. The disaster was much regretted by the regiment, the deceased men being steady, active soldiers.

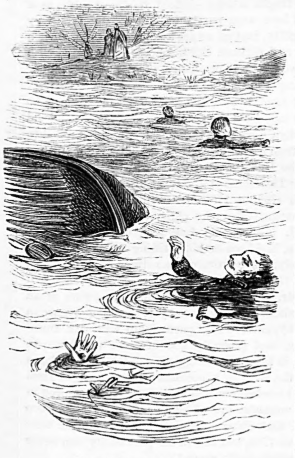
FUNERAL OF MR. EDWARD HERBERT.

As was briefly stated last week, the remains of Mr. Edward H. C. Herbert, one of the victims of the late Greek massacre, were buried on Monday, the 16th inst., in the vault of the Carnarvon family at the old parish church of Burghclere, Hants, about one mile and a half from Highclere Castle, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon.

The vault is built of stone on the south side of the chancel, and the first body deposited in it was that of Henry Herbert, first Earl of Carnarvon, who died in June, 1811; while the last interment was that of Mr. Edward Charles Hugh Herbert (father of the victim of the Greek outrage), in the month of May, 18 years ago.

The body of Mr. Edward Herbert was conveyed from Southampton by the mail train on Saturday night as far as Micheldever station, and drawn thence by road to Burghclere Church, where it arrived at six o'clock on Sunday morning, and was at once placed on a bier in the chancel, where it remained throughout Sunday. Thousands of persons flocked to the church and were allowed to pass round the coffin, on either side of which was a row of large wax candles. In the afternoon the public were excluded for a short time, during which Lady Carnarvon and other ladies, members of the family, came from the Castle and deposited wreaths of pure white flowers upon the coffin. The leaden shell containing the body was enclosed in a handsome coffin covered with purple velvet, and ornamented with silver-gilt crosses, &c. The inscription ran as follows:—

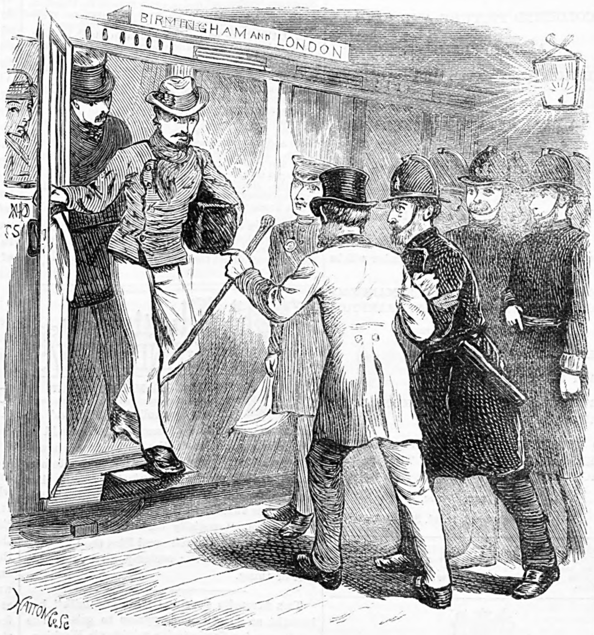
"EDWARD HENRY CHARLES HERBERT.
"Born, 1st of September, 1837.
"Died, 21st of April, 1870.
"Murdered by Greek Banditti, near Athens."


THE FATALITY IN THE WYE.

The church was densely filled. Shortly after two o'clock the mournful *cortége* arrived from Highclere Castle, and was met by the clergy—Revs. E. Waters, F. Gosling, Wasse, and Warren The mourners occupied the stalls in the chancel, and also several seats in the nave. The funeral was attended by many of the relatives and friends of Mr. Herbert, among whom were Mr. G. H. Escott and the Rev. H. Sweet-Escott, his uncles; the Earl of Carnarvon, Hon. Alan Herbert, Hon. Auberon Herbert, M.P., Mr. Robert Herbert, the Earl of Portsmouth, Rev. R. B. Barber, Mr. S. Bouverie Pusey, the Earl of Ducie, Mr. T. D. Acland, M.P.; Mr. H. Jenkinson, cousin of the deceased; the United States Minister, Hon J. Lothrop Motley; Lord Muncaster, Mr. H. Ogilvy, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Cyril Graham, Sir W. Throckmorton and Mr. J. Throckmorton, Rev. E. Coleridge, Rev. Edwin Palmer, Mr. F. Fletcher, Rev. T. Gem, &c. The following ladies were present in the chancel, and each brought flowers, which they laid upon the coffin after it had been placed in the vault:—The Countess of Carnarvon, the Countess of Portsmouth, Lady Gwendoline Herbert, Ladies Catherine and Lilias Wallop, Mrs. Travers Fletcher, Miss Jane Herbert, and the Misses Ogilvy.

At the conclusion of the burial service the whole of the mourners entered the vault, which contains the remains of the three Earls of Carnarvon who died in 1811, 1833, and 1849. Ten other members of the Herbert family also lie there. Mr. Edward Herbert is not the first member of the family whose remains have been brought from abroad for the purpose of interment in this vault, the remains of the Hon. Charles Herbert, captain, R.N., second son of the first Earl of Carnarvon, who was drowned off the coast of Spain in September, 1808, when 34 years of age, having been brought home in the month of December following.

The weather proved extremely fine, and persons living in Hampshire and Berkshire drove long distances to witness the obsequies of the deceased gentleman.



ARREST OF BIRMINGHAM FENIANS.

THE ARREST OF BIRMINGHAM FENIANS.

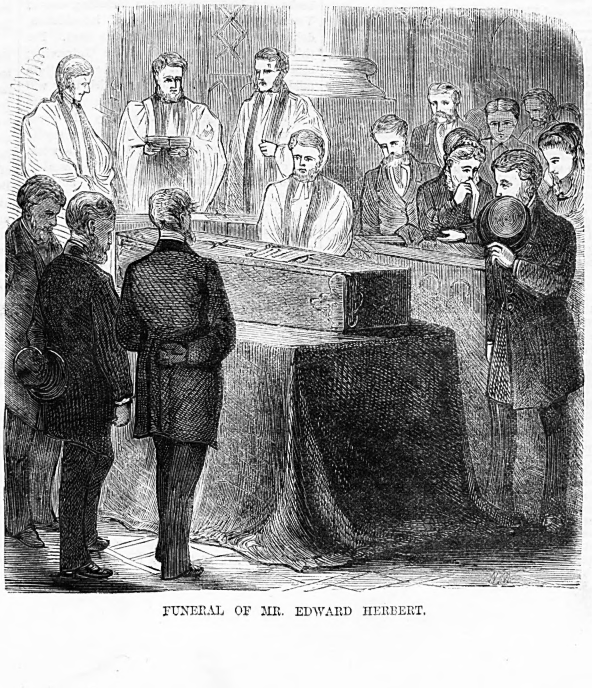
The arrest of the men Davitt and Wilson at Paddington Station, on suspicion of being concerned in the Fenian movement, was narrated last week. On this page we illustrate their capture by the police at the Great Western terminus.

There is no reason to doubt that Birmingham has been made a centre for Fenian operations; and it is to be regretted that, knowing what they did, the local police did not take measures to prevent the illegal drilling which went on for several weeks.

On Friday Davitt (London) and Wilson (Birmingham) were brought up on remand, at Marylebone, Davitt charged with loitering about the Great Western Railway for some unlawful purpose, and Wilson with having fifty revolvers in his possession.—Mr. Poland said he appeared to prosecute, but owing to his having only been recently instructed in the case he should have to ask for a remand. He had to ask for this as Inspector Clarke, who had the charge in hand, was in the country making inquiries. The prisoner Davitt had only recently gone to Millman-street to reside, and there gave the name of Matthews. He was also known by the name of Jackson, besides other *aliases*. With regard to Wilson, there could be no doubt of his having the firearms in his possession, and on a future occasion they would be able to prove that they were known to each other. He should also be able to show that the prisoner was concerned in the raid upon Chester Castle, in 1867.—Formal evidence was then given sufficient to justify a remand, and the case was adjourned for a week.

BIRMINGHAM STREET CHARACTERS.

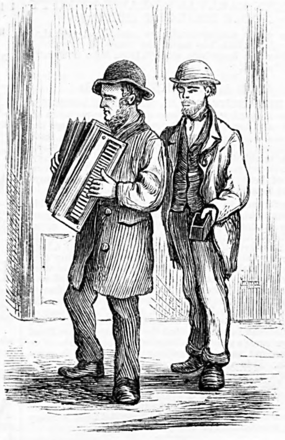
Residents in and visitors to Birmingham alike will recognise in our illustration on this page two familiar street characters in the persons of the blind accordion-player, and his comrade who receives the alms of the charitable passers-by. The unfortunate men (Walter Ingram and George Starsmore) have been blind almost all their lives. For thirty years they have not known what it is to see—Nature to them is almost a sealed book. Yet that this dreadful deprivation of sight does not unduly depress them may be ascertained by anyone who pauses to ask their history. They are great travellers. "All over England and Wales" was their reply to the question put by the writer as to what towns they had visited. For the last twelve years they have wandered through Birmingham streets, playing ten hours a day for their livelihood. Few who have heard Ingram's excellent accordion performances refrain from dropping an alms into the little box held by the player's comrade; and there are few more touching scenes to be witnessed in Birmingham streets than these sightless men of whom our artist has given a truthful sketch.


FUNERAL OF MR. EDWARD HERBERT.

A MIRACLE WORKER.

London has had a sensation altogether new in Dr. Newton, a professed miracle-worker. He asserts that Heaven has endowed him with power to perform miraculous cures. Dr. Newton performs at Cambridge Hall, Newman-street, Oxford-street. A gentleman who visited the Hall describes the scene in a communication to the *Telegraph*.

About one hundred persons of both sexes were crowded together at the upper end of the hall, and in the centre of a small space between them and the platform stood Dr. Newton in his shirt-sleeves, calling upon the diseased to come forward and be healed. Grouped in different parts of the hall were some blind, many lame, and many paralysed persons waiting for an opportunity to get to the front. In his frequent explanatory remarks to the people around him, he said he did not perform the miracles by his own power, but by the Divine power which was given him for the purpose, and by the presence of which in the hall everyone was blessed. When a patient was placed in his hands he would make such a speech as the following, which was literally made in one instance: "It is by love this is done, especially female love. You must love the Doctor. You must believe in him." After calling upon God and the holy angels to help him, he would usually pass his hands over the face and limbs of the patients, jerk his own limbs about, as if through a shock of electricity, and then declare them cured; or, if it were very apparent that they were not cured, he would assert that they were partially cured, and would totally recover in a given time. Sometimes the Doctor would assert that the disease was too far gone to be entirely removed, and sometimes he would refuse to attempt the cure. He announced that if any were too sick to be brought to him their friends might bring any article belonging to them, and through that article he would effect their cure. Pocket-handkerchiefs, a waistcoat, gloves, &c., presumably of sick persons, were handed to him. These he would squeeze, and, calling upon "God and the holy angels," "the Divine power," or "the Holy Ghost," he would order the disease to leave the person to whom the article belonged, and would then declare them cured or fast recovering. Men and women suffering from various forms of partial lameness were put through their facings in a painfully shuffling manner, and were then almost persuaded that they had been cured; but the contortions of their countenances, in their unavailing endeavours to realise the cure, ludicrously upset the would-be miracle, and the delusion was more fully dispelled when they attempted to walk from the hall. The Doctor pretended to cure a poor woman, whom he told to walk. She screamed with the agony which the effort caused her, and would have fallen had not some bystanders caught her.


BIRMINGHAM STREET CHARACTERS:—THE BLIND ACCORDION-PLAYER.

A blind man who had been led into the magic circle, remained standing near the Doctor for a long time, but no notice of this was taken by him until his attention was forcibly drawn to the man by a woman, who begged him to give the blind man sight. He walked up to the man, looked at him, and said "I can't do it." Great confusion followed this announcement; and a deaf man, whom the Doctor had failed to cure, but who watched the proceedings closely, and his friends, commenced denouncing the operator as an impostor and a swindler, and called upon him, if he had the power he claimed, to cure the blind man. The supporters of the Doctor proposed to turn the denouncers out, but this was not attempted. General attention having been directed to the cases of the blind and deaf men, the Doctor attempted to get over the difficulty created by the blind man by saying that he did not profess to cure the worst cases of blindness, and with reference to the deaf man he said the drums of his ears were gone, and the Holy Ghost would have to perform an act of creation instead of cure in order to give him hearing. The idea was scornfully scouted by the deaf man (to whom the Doctor's explanation was written) and his friends, who said that if Divine power was at work the obstinacy of a case of blindness or the absence of an ear-drum would not prove any obstacle to the miracle.

As the people were leaving the hall, Dr. Newton offered to give a Divine blessing to all who would pass in procession by him, and some eighty or ninety persons actually accepted his benediction.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

MRS. HOWE

Has the honour of announcing her RETURN from PARIS, where she has Selected a large and choice Collection of the most superb BONNETS, HATS, MANTLES, JACKETS, SILK COSTUMES, PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, from Worth's, Ingat's, Mdlle. A. Magnier, Mouchaux, and other celebrated Paris Houses.

SHOW ROOMS
SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR THE THE SEASON.

H. W. HOWE,

Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham.* Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of

FRENCH DRESSES, MANTLES, AND MILLINERY.

BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS,
43, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[677

MR. S. J. PARKER,

Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.

17, *BENNETT'S HILL* (*First door from New Street*).
[654

THE WRONGS OF THE NAWAB OF BENGAL.—INDIAN RECORDS, with Nawab's Memorial and Portrait. Cloth, 5s.
C. BUBB, 167, New Bond Street, London, W.
And all Booksellers.

WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE AT BIRMINGHAM,
FULL PARTICULARS OF WHICH WILL BE DULY ANNOUNCED.

THE QUEEN'S MENAGERIE,
WOMBWELL'S ROYAL No. 1,

IS a Wandering Teacher of Natural History, and, from its negative character, commands the patronage and recommendation of all Classes of Society. It is the Largest, Best, and most Cleanly Zoological Collection ever exhibited, is equal to *all the other Menageries now travelling in the United Kingdom put together*, and it represents an outlay of upwards of

SEVENTY-TWO THOUSAND POUNDS,

an amount of capital never before expended by any other Proprietor! The numerous Dens contain upwards of 550 *living* Specimens of Zoology, comprised in

FIFTEEN CARAVANS, DRAWN BY FIFTY NOBLE DRAUGHT HORSES,

and the whole arrangements are carried out with that same spirit which has made the name of *Wombwell* "familiar as a household word" from John o' Groat's to Land's End.

THE MAGNIFICENT BAND

of WOMBWELL'S ROYAL No. 1 MENAGERIE is still—as it ever has been—immeasurably superior to all other Travelling Orchestras, and it comprises (says the *Illustrated Midland News*, of Saturday, May 14th, 1870) "gentlemen of tried ability, whose lengthened connection has enabled them to attain that degree of efficiency only to be arrived at by such means; and its performances of both sacred and secular music are always listened to with pleasure."

In reference to the widely-celebrated Band of this establishment, Mr. W. F. Wallett, the Queen's Jester, in his recently published "Autobiography," says: "Having heard much of the wonders of Gainsborough Mart, I resolved to visit that noted fair. After a long trudge my labours were amply rewarded by my first view of Wombwell's Menagerie, while my ears were regaled by the sweet harmony of the powerful and talented band. Those who can remember this orchestra can imagine the impression it made upon me when the 'Hallelujah Chorus' first struck my ear." The *Glasgow Herald*, in a recent notice of the Collection, says: "We must not omit to mention that the celebrated brass Band of Wombwell's retains its long established repute as an 'institution' to which nothing of the kind is comparable. It is very likely incompatible with the proprietor's arrangements that such a thing should be done: but if it were possible that the Band of the Menagerie could give a concert of an hour or an hour and a half's duration in some suitable building before they leave the town, it would be a special treat to many of the music lovers of Glasgow."

WOMBWELL'S ROYAL No. 1 MENAGERIE has been FOUR TIMES PATRONISED BY ROYALTY, and was honoured with A SPECIAL COMMAND FROM HER MAJESTY, on Saturday, 23rd October, 1869, at Ballater, on which occasion
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE,
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS BEATRICE, and
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE LEOPOLD.
Attended by the DUCHESS OF ATHOLE, Lord BRIDPORT, General GREY, Sir THOMAS BIDDULPH, and a numerous Suite, inspected this vast Establishment, and expressed on their departure the great pleasure they had received from the visit.

Full particulars of the above interesting event will be found in the *Illustrated Midland News*, of Saturday, May 14th 1870, accompanied by a magnificent Engraving of the Arrival of the Royal Cortége at the Menagerie.

REMEMBER THE TITLE!
THE QUEEN'S MENAGERIE, WOMBWELL'S ROYAL NO. 1.

Mr. ALEX. FAIRGRIEVE positively makes the assertion that his Establishment (the only real and original WOMBWELL'S ROYAL No. 1), is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE in every particular travelling in the World—he invites inspection and courts criticism. The Menagerie has not the *slightest connection*, directly or indirectly, with any other Establishment *using* the name of "WOMBWELL," or with any Menagerie in the United Kingdom. "It stands alone in its mighty grandeur!"

SOLE PROPRIETOR AND DIRECTOR, MR. ALEX. FAIRGRIEVE,
(Nephew and Successor of the late Mr. George Wombwell.)

Secretary, MR. E. STEVENSON, 60, Woodborough Road, Nottingham, to whom all communications, prior to the arrival of the Menagerie, must be sent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Public of Birmingham and its vicinity are respectfully informed that this Menagerie (WOMBWELL'S ROYAL No. 1) WILL NOT VISIT BIRMINGHAM AT THE ENSUING WHIT FAIR, but as early as practicable afterwards, full particulars of which will be duly announced. Special attention is earnestly solicited to this intimation. [802

NEXT WEEK, JUNE 4.

ANOTHER GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER.

COLOURED PICTURE AND FINE ART SUPPLEMENT.

WITH THE "ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS."

"A NEAPOLITAN FRUIT GIRL,"
Companion Picture to
"THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE."

"A Finer Pair of Pictures could not be Produced."

Amongst the Pictures in the Double Number will be the following:—

MESSRS. CHUBB'S PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORIES IN LONDON and WOLVERHAMPTON.
(Two full-page Pictures.)

SWEET SUMMER TIME.

A LAZY FELLOW.

PORTRAIT OF THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.

ODD FELLOWS' FESTIVITIES AT CHESTERFIELD: TRIUMPHAL ARCH; THE PARISH CHURCH.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Price, 1s. Unstamped, 1s. 2d. Stamped.

COMPANION TO THE SICK ROOM.—The QUEEN'S LAVENDER WATER is the most Fragrant, Refreshing, and Lasting of all Perfumes. Prepared only by J. PROCTER (late Thonger and Gray), 104, Broad Street, Islington. [780

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Established upwards of Half a Century.
MR. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
Has Removed from 65, New Street, to
11, *BENNETT'S HILL*, 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 *a.m., UNTIL* 6 *p.m.*
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.
Notice particularly Name and Address. [775

GALVANISM—PULVERMACHER'S MONTHLY RECORD of authenticated CURES of Painful, Debilitating, Exhausting Affections, by his PATENT PERFECTED SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and BATTERIES, may be had gratis on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. PULVERMACHER, 200, Regent-street, London, W.
A Test sent gratis if desired. [629

AUCTION ROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES, (formerly Winstanley's), 44, Church Street, Liverpool. Established 1812, for the Sale by Auction of Furniture, Works of Art, Jewellery, Plate, Books, Wines, China, Glass, Hardware, Carpets, Stock in Trade, and goods of every description. Consignments invited. Cash advanced, if required. GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, &c., Liverpool, [797

NOTICE.

BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and
BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,
which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

NOTICE.

TO NEWS AGENTS, PICTURE DEALERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

MESSRS. HATTON & CO. are the Sole Publishers of "THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE," Printed in Colours from the original Picture by J. J. HILL.

Illustrated Midland News Offices, 108, *New-street, Birmingham.*

FOWLER and SHEPPARD'S American Bay Rum Cleanses the Head and promotes the Growth of the Hair in a marvellous degree. Every one should use this excellent preparation, it is quite harmless and is strongly recommended by the medical profession. From any chemist, or direct from the proprietors, Fowler and Sheppard, Chemists, 51, Hollywood Road, London, S.W., in bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each. [696

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—To prevent mistakes or detect theft, mark your linen, &c., with Clarke's Indelible Marking Ink.—Prepared only by A. Court, 35, Bull Street, Minories corner. Established 70 years. [676

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

Wholesale Agents for THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS are being appointed in every town in the kingdom. Terms, and full particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

P. O. Orders to be made payable to the Publishers. Cheques to be crossed Birmingham and Midland Bank.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, MAY 28, 1870.

AN "Apostolic benediction" is not exactly that kind of reward which would be generally acceptable to the majority of newspaper-writers; yet this is what the Roman correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* has received from the Pope. The same journal, it is stated, has twice been the recipient of the Papal benediction, "specially bestowed" upon it for devotion to the Church—and Pius the IX. We hope the staff of our contemporary value this sort of thing.

THE favourite beverage "gin-and-milk" has brought an American clergyman to grief. The gentleman is a Presbyterian minister in Washington, and for tempting a bar-keeper to supply him with that fluid on the Sabbath, he has been subjected to a trial by the authorities of his church. The delinquent's excuse was novel and ingenious. He pleaded that his sermon had exhausted him, which suggests the soporific influence it probably had upon his hearers; and that he went to the restaurant to "treat" two reporters in consideration of their printing two columns of his discourse in their paper! What sentence was passed upon this publicity-loving parson we are not informed.

WE are glad to hear, on the authority of the *Architect*, that a large number of locomotives have recently been ordered in England for the Russian Railway, the Worcester Engine Works having received an order for fifteen; and that there is a prospect that as soon as these are completed an order for a further number will be received by the same firm.

MESSRS. Edward Marjoribanks, Edmund Pryor, and Robert Russell, erewhile members of Christ Church College, Oxford University, may thank their good fortune in being born "gentlemen." Had they been other than well-born persons, the commission of such an outrage as they have been guilty of would have ensured their imprisonment in the borough or county gaol for probably a long period. Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends entered the College library at night, stole several valuable books and bust, the marbles including one of Venus, and, with the idiotcy of intoxication, deliberately made a bonfire of the spoil. For this they have been expelled the University; others concerned in the affair are "gated"—a mild form of punishment, for which they will care very little. We are sorry to be compelled to use what may appear to some very like harsh language; but we cannot forbear from saying that this outrage at Christ Church is the work, not of gentlemen, but of "roughs"—educated, if the reader pleases, but "roughs" notwithstanding. It is altogether a most contemptible affair; and, although the expulsion of three of the offenders will be a lasting stigma upon their character, although their University career is blasted for ever, we confess that we should have been gratified had the perpetrators of this ruffianly conduct been stringently dealt with by the civil instead of by the University authorities.

WE are almost tired of recurring to the state of church matters in the parish of St. George's, Wolverhampton. The Rev. A. S. Prior and his parishioners appear to be continually at loggerheads. One dispute between them is no sooner settled than another arises. The last "difference" between Mr. Prior and his parishioners is connected with the Sunday School. We regret that a lady's name has now been dragged into the question at issue. In December last, when the dispute was at its height, Miss Prior, the Vicar's daughter, withdrew from the Sunday School, and her class was given to another lady. At the Vicarage, however, another Sunday School class was initiated; and last Sunday Mr. Prior, his daughter, his churchwarden, and the Vicarage scholars attended at the Sunday School, Mr. Prior claiming for his daughter the class which the young lady had previously relinquished. The lady who has taken the class since her predecessor's retirement refused to give it up; another class was offered to the Vicar for his daughter, and refused by him; and "after some sharp words between the superintendent and the Vicar's warden, followed, however, by mutual explanations and apologies, the Vicar and his warden, with his daughter and the Sunday School children he had brought with him, all left, the Vicar's warden saying that 'they had legal remedy, and should take it.'" These paltry disputes between a clergyman and his people are not at all calculated to engender that mutual relationship which should exist between them; and we hope (illusive though the hope may be) soon to hear that an arrangement has been come to of a character that will enable us to congratulate both parties.

MIDLAND COUNTIES EXHIBITION OF ART AND INDUSTRY.

[THIRD NOTICE.]

CHINA.

After the pictures in this Exhibition the next leading feature is the collection of Porcelain, which is of considerable interest and importance. It has, however, more of a local than a general character—indeed, it has been the intention of the Committee to illustrate, as far as possible, the ceramic manufacture of the town and county, and of those places which were connected, in any way, with the Old China Works at Derby, and, as the possessors of valuable china have, with few exceptions, willingly contributed from their stores, the result is, doubtless, a larger collection of "Old Derby" than was ever brought together before; and it is, moreover, of so choice a character that, after a careful inspection of it, there is less difficulty in understanding the enthusiasm sometimes shewn by collectors of these beautiful but fragile articles—indeed, it almost seems as if this love were partly engendered by this very fragility, just as we are apt to cling to and love a fair and delicate child, whose continuance with us we feel to depend, in a great measure, on our loving care and protection.

It may be well before attempting to describe this collection to give some account of the old Derby China Works, and this we are enabled to do from a series of letters, which were published in the *Derby Reporter*, in 1857, with the signature of "The Ghost of the Old China Factory."

In 1750 or 1751 Mr. William Duesbury first commenced to make china on the Nottingham-road. Before this date, a man, residing in the town, had been making trifling articles in china, chiefly, if not entirely, of an ornamental character, and this man's services Mr. Duesbury engaged. A Mr. Heath, a banker, and the owner of an Earthenware Manufactory of some importance in Derby, entered into partnership with Mr. Duesbury, and probably was of great assistance to him in his early struggles to establish the China Works, both in a pecuniary way and also from the knowledge which must have been acquired in the manufacture of earthenware. It has been said that china was made in Derby some time before 1750, but this in all probability can never be satisfactorily proved.

It is generally considered that the first place in England at which china was made was Stratford-le-Bow, commonly called Bow, near and indeed now a part of London. This was about 1730 (some give an earlier date), and shortly after the works at Chelsea must have come into existence, as in 1745 they had attained some importance. Both these manufactures came into the possession of Mr. Duesbury, by purchase, about 1766. The Bow works he discontinued, but carried on those at Chelsea at the same time with those at Derby, until about 1784, when they were finally closed, and the models, moulds, and some of the best workmen also were transferred to Derby, hence the similarity between the early Derby and the Chelsea productions. On the removal to Derby a quantity of white-ware (china unpainted) was taken from Chelsea and finished, or, as it is called, "enamelled," at Derby; this was marked with the Derby mark, which was simply a D, and an anchor, the Chelsea mark, sometimes across and sometimes under the D. The china thus marked is known as Chelsea-Derby, and is highly prized by collectors.

Before Mr. Duesbury's death, which took place in 1785 or 1786, he had succeeded in making the Derby China Works, if not the first, certainly second to none at that time in England. As a proof of the high repute they must have early attained, it may be mentioned that Boswell, in describing a visit which he paid to the Factory in 1777, with Dr. Johnson, says that the Doctor admired their productions, but objected to the price, observing "That he could have vessels of silver of the same size as cheap as what were here made of porcelain."

A son, and afterwards a grandson, of the first Duesbury carried on the works until about 1810, part of the time in partnership with Michael Kean, an Irishman, and a clever miniature painter. whose knowledge and artistic skill as a designer helped to maintain the high character of the works. Mr. Robert Bloor succeeded to Duesbury and Kean in 1811, and the works were carried on until 1848, when they were finally closed, and shortly afterwards the buildings on the Nottingham-road pulled down. Several workmen, however, and Mr. William Locker, who had been clerk at the old place upwards of 40 years, commenced a small manufactory in King-street, opposite St. Helen's House, now used as the Grammar School. The only surviving partner, Mr. Sampson Hancock, still carries the works on, and by a reference to examples of his productions, which are shown in another part of the Exhibition, it will be seen they are of a good though of a somewhat different character to those produced in the olden time.

On entering the great room, the first objects in the centre are two long cases containing china, and as the productions of the Duesbury, or early period, are, with a few exceptions, placed in the case on the right, and those of the Bloor, or later period, in that to the left, a cursory glance at them will serve to show the distinctive characteristics of each, and if the first is of a quieter, a lighter, and more chaste character, the last, though somewhat heavy, is richer in gilding and colour, and consequently more striking in general appearance.

In case A, on the right hand, the priority is justly given, from its seniority, to specimens of Bow manufacture. These examples are, however, few, and none probably are more genuine than those numbered respectively 1, 5, and 6a. The latter is a white glazed figure of Kitty Clive, in the unseemly hoop of the period. No. 5 is a small coffee pot, also white, boldly embossed with flowers. In No. 1 are three knife and fork handles, two of which are painted with a slight sprig pattern in red and gold, and resemble more than any other specimens in this collection the Bow bowl in the British Museum, to which is attached such an interesting history by Craft, the Bow workman, who painted the bowl.

Next in order comes Chelsea, and of this manufacture are shown a number of comports, some leaf-shaped, and plates, painted with large foliage, fruit and flowers, in the bold style of ornamentation which was a great characteristic of the early Chelsea productions; several cups and saucers painted with neat festoons, and other patterns; but probably the most valuable contribution is from Lord Chesterfield, No. 11, being a pair of vases, dark blue ground, with white panels in which are gold chased birds: these are remarkably handsome. 19 is a Scent Jar, covered with raised flowers, painted. 44 is a Scent Vase, perforated, dark-blue ground, and painted with birds; very rich, but somewhat heavy in the decoration. Of Chelsea-Derby there are some interesting examples, 57 being probably the richest. It is part of a tea service, painted with small groups of flowers, all the rest of the surface being covered with narrow gold stripes, giving it a satin-like look. Two plates, 47, belong to Lord Vernon, and are part of a dessert service in his possession; they are painted with festoons of foliage, over which hang medallion heads of Roman emperors, in imitation of cameos, some of the latter somewhat carelessly painted. 49. Cup and saucer, one being Chelsea, and the other Chelsea-Derby. 51 is a very neat cup and saucer, painted in stripes and wreaths. Well worthy of note in this part is 55, a mug, with initials done in flowers, and two hearts entwined under the handle; 50, embossed cup and saucer, green border; 56, mug, blue and gold border, flowers; 59, cup and saucer, festoons in black. Nor should we omit to notice, before leaving Chelsea-Derby, 63, described in catalogue as a "tureen shaped vase." This is painted with oval landscapes, the rest being covered with narrow gold stripes, similar to the tea ware, 57, already noticed.

Among the early Derby, 54, is a cup and saucer, dark blue ground, on which are gold birds, chased. This is somewhat out of place, the cup having been copied from a French one about 1830. It therefore belongs to the Bloor, not the Duesbury period. This cup and saucer is the work of William Slater, sen., who died in the Potteries some four or five years since. Slater excelled as a gilder and gold chaser. A specimen of flowers in this style by him may be seen on 119, "Feather-edge vase, dark blue ground, richly gilt." 52 is an early Derby cup and saucer—stripes in blue and gold and jewelled—very elegant. 64. Beaker, painted with sea view. 65, thus described in catalogue,—"Pair of chocolate cups, covers and stands, peach-bloom ground, first and second lessons of love on one side, on reverse, views of Little Chester, near Derby, and Crich, painted in black on 'moonlight.'" 85. Chocolate cup and stand, scroll ornaments in black on canary ground, painting of military encampment. 60A. Coffee cup and stand, view, Darley Grove, on cup. 86. Chocolate cup, cover, and stand, bloom ground, compartments painted with animals in Bistre. These five lots, viz., 64, 65, 85, 60A, and 86, are sufficient to prove that the high character the Derby works attained for chasteness in their designs, and general good taste in their productions was well deserved. 82. Chocolate cup, cover, and stand, feather shaped sprig, &c., though of a different style of ornamentation is another proof of the justness of the above remarks. 71 and 72 are seven comports, and 73 a teapot; they are all painted in groups of flowers by Billingsley, who was considered unrivalled in that branch of art. 68 is a plate, known as "the Prentice plate," painted with a border of small roses, by the same artist, in which that flower is introduced in every form, and with most masterly skill. This plate, the seven comports, and the teapot, were all considered such excellent examples of flower painting that, although many tempting offers were made for them, they were never sold, but kept at the works for the study of such of the apprentices as were intended for flower painters, from the time they were painted, between 1780 and 1790, until its final close in 1848. 95. Ice-pail, sucrier and plate, borders painted in arabesque scrolls, in bronze, and with figures. This pattern, though severe, has a pleasing effect. It is unlike anything we have seen before of "Old Derby." 99. Pair of chocolate cups and tray, with G. D. (Georgiana Devonshire, commonly called the beautiful duchess), and coronet in blue, richly gilt. These pieces are very handsome, and in addition possess an historical interest. 105. Comport and plate are of a style of pattern much in vogue at this early period. 112 is the celebrated Thistle painted by William Pegg. An examination of this must convince anyone that the old Quaker's reputation as a flower-painter was not over-rated. This comport was always kept at the old factory as a study for the painters, which will account for its battered condition. Its date is about 1800. The following may be pointed out as deserving careful attention. 111. Cup and saucer. 114. Plate painted with plants. 116. Sucrier and plate, gold border, and landscape in purple. 118. Dish, rich gold border, landscape and duck. 122. Sauceboat and dish, plants and red border. 130. Large jug, landscape and bloom ground. 131. Plate-scroll pattern in black on canary ground, and many others which it is impossible to enumerate.

In the back part of this Case, and also in Case B, are many fine specimens of china of the Bloor period; but we cannot do more now than draw attention to a few of them. (In a future article we purpose to notice them at greater length; also to give some description of the other exhibits in Case B, and also in other cases, and which are not of Derby manufacture.) 138. Two bottles, both of which are an extraordinary imitation of Oriental patterns. 140. Plate, gold border, in centre a tulip by W. Wheeldon, sen. The painter of this plate is a nephew of Billingsley; and it shows also that he was no unworthy pupil. 143. A plate with five small, neatly-painted landscapes in the border by Corden, and flowers by John Keys—the painting of which flowers, and those on 96 (a small bottle) show that Keys was no mean practitioner in that branch of art. 148 is a copy of the roses on the "Prentice plate." The date of this is 1810-20, and though well executed, it is much less delicate and graceful in the pencilling than the original. It is attributed either to Keys or to Will. Pegg, another flower painter of that name—not the Quaker. 133. A two handled cup, flowers by Lead. This painter died last year; his style was rather heavy, but his colouring rich. A handsome cup cover and stand is 157, painted flowers. 156. Plate, crest in centre, rose festoon border—a pattern much done in the latter days of the old Derby Works. 158 are three plates, different coloured grounds, embossed gold, chased. About 1840 a dessert service was executed for the Queen in Derby, and these are three of the plates got up to choose from, but neither of them was selected. This is the last number in Case A. Tempting as it is to cross over to Case B, we must forbear for the present.

It is stated that an edition of 6,000 of "Lothair" has been already sold.

A veritable Japanese newspaper, called the *Yo-No-Ouvasa*, has just been started in Paris.

Mr. W. R. S. Ralston has just started for Russia, with the view of collecting further materials for a work on Russian Folk-Lore.

Mrs. Stirling, the popular actress, has lost the sight of her left eye. Her medical attendant fears that she will lose her sight entirely.—*Musical Standard.*

The *Athenæum* believes that Mr. Swinburne, in his new volume of poems, which bears the somewhat mysterious title of "Songs before Sunrise," deals in a bold manner with the speculative questions of the day.

Miss Lydia Thompson has re-appeared at Niblo's Garden, New York, in a play by M. Alexandre Dumas, written, it is said, especially for her. This piece, which is entitled "Mosquito," is a melo-drama of the most extravagant kind.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Rugby parish church is to be rebuilt.

The Bishop of Worcester is on a confirmation tour.

A Free Methodist Chapel, erected at a cost of nearly £3,000, was opened at Chesterfield on Wednesday.

SUICIDE OF A BIRMINGHAM CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Bramwell Smith, of Birmingham, a clergyman of the Church of England, committed suicide at an early hour on Friday morning. The deceased was the chaplain of St. John's Church, Deritend, an elective office, which he had held since 1842, and a past provincial grand chaplain of the Freemasons. At the inquest a verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

DREADFUL FIRE AT ASTON.—A fire, causing the death of two children, was discovered early on Monday morning in Denmark-street, Aston, Birmingham, on the works of Messrs T. and J. Shaw. The fire spread to one of the adjoining houses, where four children were sleeping in a garret. Two were saved by a man named Butler, the others were suffocated. The damage to property amounts to about £2,000.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Birmingham Festival it is announced will begin on the 30th of August and end on the 2nd of September. The novelties are Mr. Benedict's "St. Peter" and two cantatas by Ferdinand Hiller and Mr. Barnett, the other large works being Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and Sir M. Costa's "Naaman," Handel's "Messiah" and "Samson," and Mozart's "Requiem."

BOWER'S EXCURSION OFFICE.—We have received from this office, 47, Worcester-street, Birmingham details of a series of excursions by rail, for which tickets and all information may be had of Mr. Bower, himself the organizer, we understand, of several trips. The projected excursions include trips to Cheltenham and Bristol, to Evesham (Foresters' Fête on Whit Tuesday), to London (for Whitsuntide), to Malvern, Epsom Races, Matlock and Rowsley, Manchester and Stockport, Sheffield, Leeds, and Bradford, &c. Anglers will like to know that every Monday there is a cheap train to Barnt Green, for Bromsgrove Lickey, Redditch, Alcester, &c.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT WARWICK.—The First Administrative Battalion of Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers was reviewed on Monday on the Race Common, Warwick. The strength of the various corps was—Coventry, 193; Rugby, 96; Warwick, 57; Leamington, 114; Stratford, 59; Nuneaton, 45; and Saltley, 89. Major Hartopp was in command. The weather being fine there was a large concourse of spectators, among whom were many of the officers and privates of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Adjutant Edwards exercised the battalion for nearly three hours in the usual movements, including light infantry drill practice. The conduct of the men was very satisfactory, the volley firing being remarkably well done. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the men, headed by the battalion band, marched back to the town, and piled arms in the yard at the militia barracks. Taken altogether, the drill was about the best the battalion has had for a long time.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Captain Hamilton (2nd Warwick Militia) and a friend had a narrow escape on Friday afternoon. The Captain was driving a carriage and pair along Newbold Terrace, Leamington, when the horses bolted, and dashed along at a furious pace until the carriage came in collision with Pickford's van, opposite Church-walk. Capt. Hamilton was accompanied by Lieutenant Gregg, and the carriage being partially capsized they were both thrown violently into the road. The servant escaped unhurt by getting out at the back of the carriage. The horses continued galloping along Bath-street at a tremendous speed, and several vehicles very narrowly escaped a collision. One carriage, in which were several ladies, was passing along High street, and but for timely precaution on the part of the driver, the affrighted steeds would have fallen broadsides upon them as they were sweeping under the bridge. Capt. Hamilton's carriage was broken to pieces. The horses were secured in a garden.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE TRAGEDY.—Elizabeth Goodwin (whom the coroner's jury had committed for the wilful murder of her child Amos Goodwin, under the circumstances reported last week) was on Thursday taken before a magistrate, Mr. W. M. Meigh, at Brownedge. The prisoner took little notice of the witnesses or of the evidence, except when direct reference was made to herself, or of the tragedy of which she was the author. She then looked intently at the witness while the evidence affected herself, but at other times her eyes wandered about the room, and seldom showed a consciousness of what was going on. When her eldest child, the chief witness against her, came in, she made motions with her arms which could not be understood. While the girl described the tragedy the prisoner laughed. Asked if she had any question to put to her daughter, she shook her head. The witnesses examined were the same, with two exceptions, as were called at the inquest, and whose evidence has been published. She was asked after the examination of each witness if she wished to put any question, and the inquiry had to be repeated by her husband and female attendant. She shook her head each time, except after police-constable Butler's evidence, when, on being made to understand the inquiry, she spoke and said she had no question to ask. Mr. Goddard, surgeon, in reply to the bench, explained that the prisoner was suffering, when he attended her nine years ago, from general incoherence, not exactly monomania. She recovered, after a detention in Leek workhouse of five months. The only fresh witness was Mr. Baker, superintendent of police at Hanley, who said he charged the prisoner with the murder of her infant on the previous day, and she made no reply. The prisoner was then committed for trial at the next Assizes. After the inquiry she seemed to experience a reaction, and for some time lay back exhausted. The only evidence of consciousness she gave was when her husband was leaving her for a minute or two. She clutched at him, pulled him back, and kissed him. She said nothing when committed, and allowed herself to be quietly removed. She was taken to Stafford.

The Clifton Collieries are now entirely in the hands of Mr. Saul Isaac.

The Right Hon. John Bright, will, it is said, visit Mr. Bass, M.P., at Tulchan Lodge, at the end of June or beginning of July next.

Mr. J. E. Davis, the Potteries Stipendiary, will, we hear, enter upon his new duties at Sheffield next month.

Three hundred puddlers at West Hartlepool Mills have struck. They refuse to resume work until Monday evenings at 6 o'clock instead of at 6 a.m. as formerly.

The Birmingham Grand Concert Hall continues to be well patronised. Madame Colonna's troupe of *Can-can* dancers have proved a great attraction.

HENGLER'S CIRCUS AT BIRMINGHAM.—The last performance was given at Curzon Hall on Thursday. Wallett, the Queen's Jester, was engaged for the last few nights.

At St. Michael's Church, Handsworth, on Sunday morning, a man rose and forbade the banns, objecting to his daughter's marriage on account of her being under age, and not approving of the match.

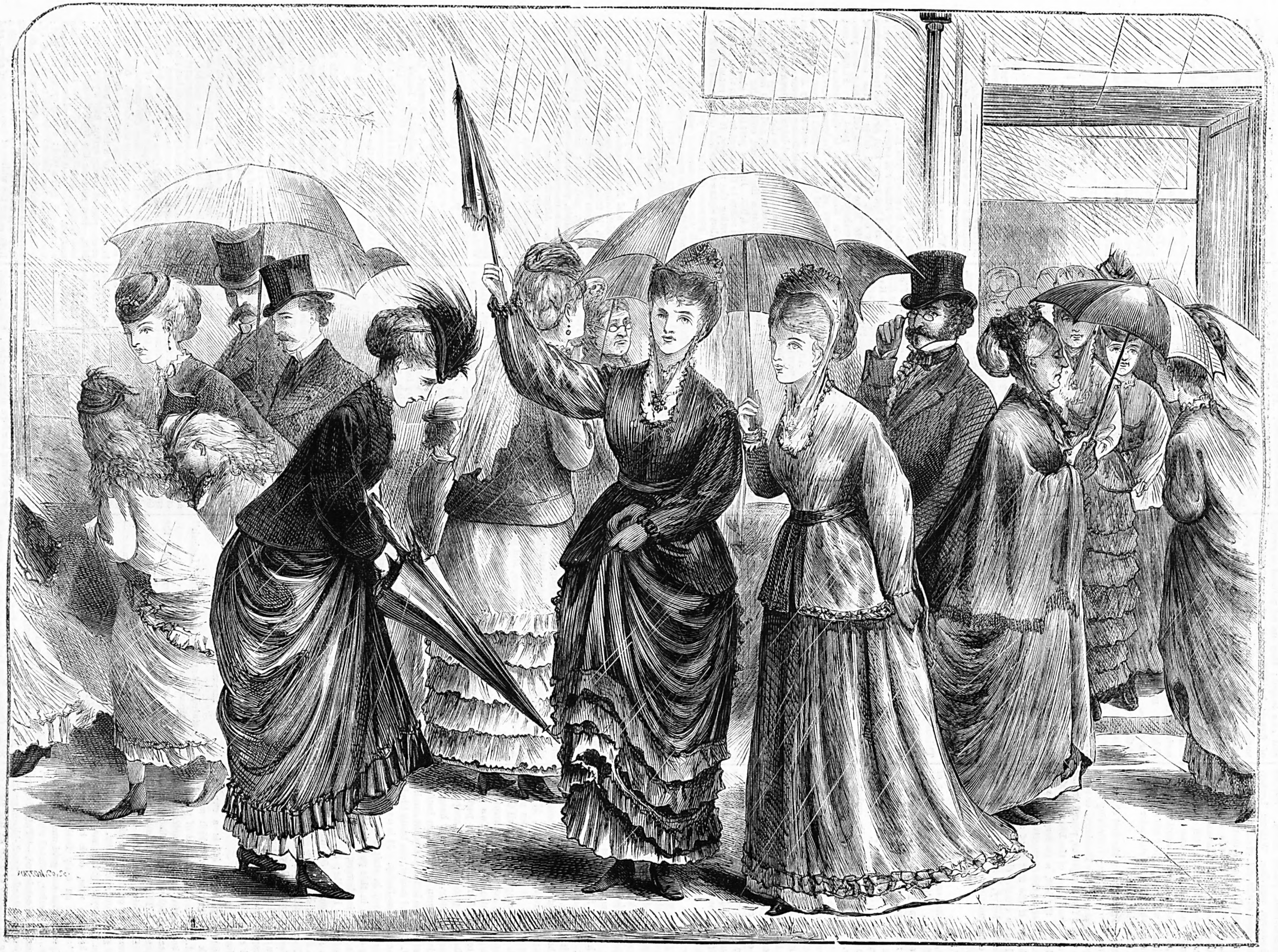
Thomas Harris, night goods foreman at the Burton Midland railway station, was killed on Friday night. His attention was given to the Leicester mail train, and the Walsall goods train knocked him down and passed over him. He leaves a wife and four children.

REPRESENTATION OF BIRMINGHAM.—In reply to a memorial addressed to the Premier by the Birmingham Liberal Association, praying for additional representation in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone has written to state that the subject shall receive due consideration.

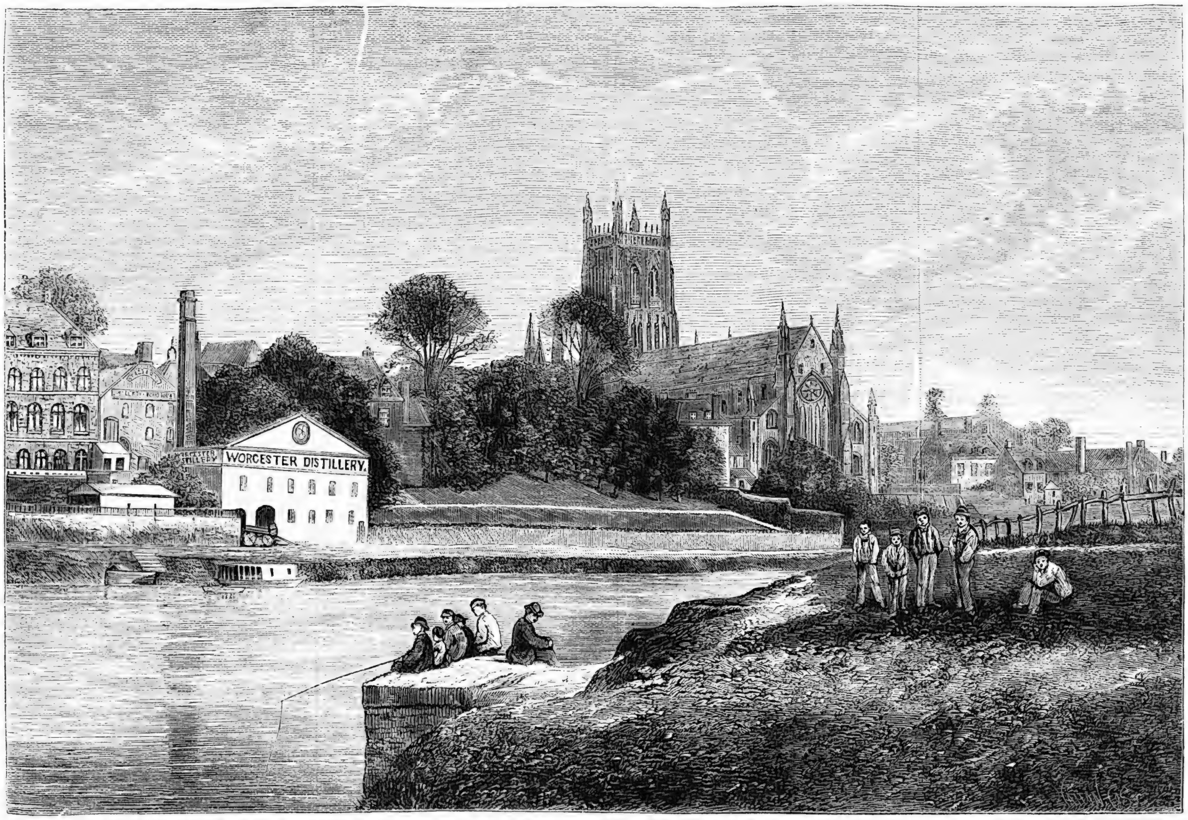
BIRMINGHAM RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The first of the Adjutant's drills of the First Warwickshire Rifles took place at Calthorpe Park on Saturday. The battalion mustered to the number of 600, including officers. The drill was in every respect a highly satisfactory one. The evolutions were witnessed by an unusually large number of people.

WESLEYAN MINISTERS' MEETING.—BIRMINGHAM AND SHREWSBURY DISTRICT.—The annual May meeting of Wesleyan Ministers has been held at Birmingham. According to the report of the Secretary (the Rev. J. Hay, of Walsall), a greater number of trusts are in debt than were reported last year. Still 59 of the trusts are free from debt. Chapel debts to the amount of £4,948 have been paid off during the year. Wolverhampton has paid off £1,930, and Tipton £1,100. It is the custom of the managers of the Wesleyan General Chapel Fund to lend money without interest, to be paid back by instalments; and nearly £800 of these loans has been repaid during the year. Although nearly £5,000 of chapel debts has been liquidated, there are chapel debts in the district still to the amount of nearly £7,700, and this heavy burden necessitates the annual outlay for interest of nearly 4,100. In that part of the chapels report which refers to the extent to which the trusts are supporting the ministry, it was satisfactory to find that eighty trusts had contributed £1,066 for that purpose during the year. Still this is a small amount compared with what might be done if the debts were reduced. Two new ministers' houses are to be provided during the year. Nearly the whole of the last morning sitting was employed in the examination of four candidates for admission into the ranks of the Wesleyan ministry. Two of the young men, Messrs. Fairbourne and Naylor, are the product of Birmingham Methodism. Of the other two, one, Mr. Meek, is from Wolverhampton, the other, Mr. Dunn, from Stourbridge. Their examination in theology, and other matters peculiar to the Methodists, was satisfactory, and the four candidates were recommended for the London examinations. After the young men are received as candidates they are kept on trial for four years. There are eleven young men of this class in the district. These probaters are examined each year until after their ordination. This year the subjects of their examination were Greek, Hebrew, Scripture, Burton's Church History, Watson's Institutes, Westcott on the New Testament Canon, Kidder's Homiletics, Butler's Analogy, Pearson on the Creed, Wesley, Home, &c. The reports of the examiners were very satisfactory. There were four candidates for ordination—Revds. W. S. Stewart (Bilston), Andrew Palmer (Stourbridge), Isaiah Tollady (Evesham), and Samuel Simpson (Hinckley). They were examined at length by the Chairman, and afterwards recommended for ordination to the Conference, with the exception of one, who is continued on trial on account of his health.

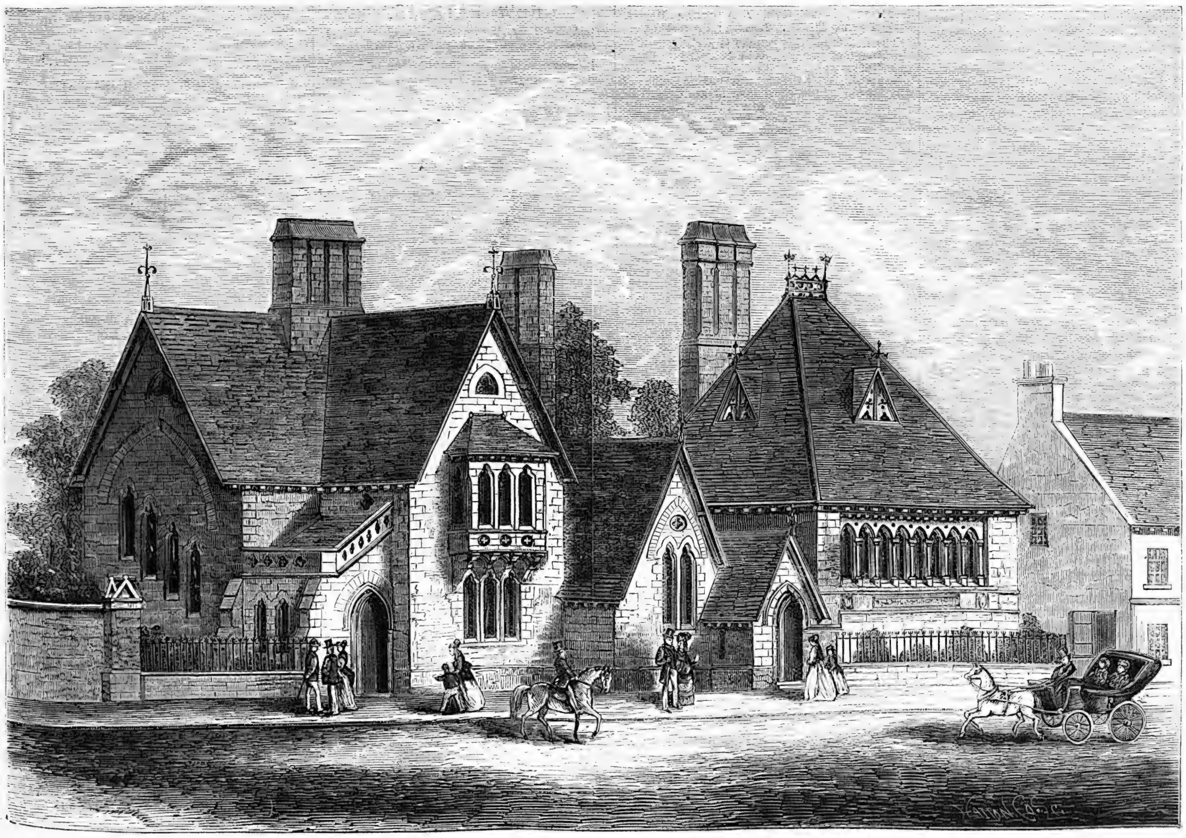
DESSERT ICES.—Now that the fickle Seasons have brought us almost to the summer solstice, those of our lady-readers in the country who have not yet added ice-making to their domestic accomplishments may care to know how to make dessert ices with cream and water. We annex receipts for strawberry and for raspberry ice-cream, and water ices. *Strawberry Ice Cream.*—Take one pint of strawberries, one pint of cream, nearly half a pound of powdered white sugar, the juice of a lemon; mash the fruit through a sieve, and take out the seeds: mix with the other articles, and freeze. A little new milk added makes the whole freeze more quickly. *Raspberry Ice Cream.*—The same as strawberry. These ices are often coloured by cochineal, but the addition is not advantageous to the flavour. Strawberry or raspberry jam may be used instead of the fresh fruit, or equal quantities of jam and fruit employed. Of course the quantity of sugar must be proportionately diminished. *Strawberry Water Ice.*—One large pottle of scarlet strawberries, the juice of a lemon, a pound of sugar, or one pint of strong syrup, half a pint of water. Mix,—first rubbing the fruit through a sieve,—and freeze. *Raspberry Water Ice* in the same manner. *Lemon Water Ice.*—Lemon juice and water, each half a pint; strong syrup, one pint: the rind of the lemons should be rasped off, before squeezing, with lump sugar, which is to be added to the juice; mix the whole; strain after standing an hour, and freeze. Beat up with a little sugar the whites of two or three eggs, and as the ice is beginning to set, work this in with the spatula, which will much improve the consistence and taste. *Orange Water Ice* in the same way.



ONLY A SHOWER: A SCENE IN REGENT STREET.—Drawn by Horace Stanton.—(*See the Verses.*)


WORCESTER DISTILLERY.

MESSRS. JOSIAH STALLARD AND SON'S DISTILLERY, WORCESTER.—*From a Photograph.* *(See page 630.)*



THE PROBATE COURT, GLOUCESTER. *(See page 640.)*

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

GREEK ORNAMENT *(Continued).*

Sir Martin Archer Shee in his "Elements of Art" says, the more we consider the history or ontemplate the productions of the Greeks, the stronger seem to be the claims of that extraordinary race upon our respect and admiration. With more enthusiasm than truth he declares that they may be said to be the first people who raised to their just estimation the qualities of mind, and turning from the gross allurements of power and fortune, paid homage to Genius and Virtue. True it is that amongst them man appears to have assumed his most exalted character—to have worn the noblest aspect of his nature, and put forth the most comprehensive powers of his soul. The extent to which latter ages have profited by their means it is scarcely possible to calculate, for where they are not our immediate, they will be often found our remote instructors, and when we do not receive the direct ray we are enlightened by the reflection. Their knowledge, like a mighty river, has flowed down upon the modern world, fertilizing all the regions of Genius, and feeding even those springs which have been supposed to be most independent of such a supply. Throughout the whole progress of our civilisation, we trace the agency of their principles, or the influence of their example, and whatever we cultivate, the best fruits of the garden are those which have contracted their flavour, or have grown upon their stock. In arts, politics, and literature they have been the great masters of mankind.

But however important our obligations to the Greeks in other departments of knowledge, it is in the pursuits of taste that we are most conspicuously their debtors. Herein it is that they have established an ascendancy which remains unshaken by time, while ages of ambition and exertion on our part have left us still their distant and humble dependants. The author we have quoted questions the causes to which this superiority of the Greeks is usually attributed. "Changes," he continues, "have been rung upon their climate, government, and religion, as if they were the only free people that ever enjoyed the benefit of a warm sun or a free system. The question of climate has been widely discussed, and although it may be thought of some consequence whether we exercise our faculties in the torrid or frigid zones, yet, the edifying speculations of those weather-wise philosphers, who regulate gradations of wit by the barometer, and will allow no flower of taste to bloom in a cold atmosphere or a cloudy sky, are now too generally rejected to require remark or refutation."

That the Arts flourish only under a free government is an opinion not so easy to establish as it is agreeable to maintain. Unfortunately, however, it does not appear that the brightest æras of taste have been coincident with the present periods of freedom, and the splendid days of Pericles and Alexander, of Augustus, of Leo, and of Louis would seem rather to countenance an opposite doctrine.

The religious system of the ancients had considerable influence upon the Arts. The fables of polytheism furnished an inexhaustible variety of subjects; it was naturally an object of solicitude that their shrines should be worthy of their divinities.

It is not in the operation of circumstances which have characterised the Greeks, in common with the inhabitants of other countries, that we shall find a clue to the mystery of their remarkable pre-eminence in the Arts. It is not in the influence of agents, which, though favourable to their advancement, act but remotely and indirectly, that the stimulus of their perfection is to be discovered. We must look to causes which have been in a great measure peculiar to them as a people,—to causes which bear directly on the point in question, and which can be proved to work invariably and effectually to the same end, whenever and in whatever proportion they have been known to exist. This will, perhaps, enable us to solve the problem by means obvious, simple, and natural; without the aid of an ingenious theory or a philosophical disquisition.

We shall then, perhaps, be convinced that the powers of the human mind attained to their high perfection in Greece because they were there esteemed and properly appreciated.

In their enthusiastic love for Art we discover the secret of their excelling in it. In their peculiar sensibility to the pleasures of taste; in their admiration of true beauty and grace; in the generous and enlightened alacrity with which they paid homage to genius; and the inspiring protection and respect with which they encouraged and rewarded its exertions, we shall find sufficient to account for the splendour of those productions which have excited the wonder and baffled the imitation of the modern world. And according to the influence of the same causes will Art progress or languish at the present day.

(To be continued.)

ONLY A SHOWER.

[SEE THE PICTURE.]

I.

A morning in May—the Spring sun warmly shining—
And everything telling that summer is nigh;
The little bouquet-sellers cease their repining,
For nine out of ten will a "button-hole" buy!
Rose, fuchsia, geranium, or best, lovely lily,
Mignonette, or a spray of the maiden-hair fern;
With such a bouquet you may pace Piccadilly,
Or take in the Quadrant of Regent a turn!

II.

Take a stroll in Pall Mall, or adown Piccadilly,
This morning, your friends and acquaintance to greet;
But if you'd encounter Miss Gertrude or Lilly,
Loiter through the gay Quadrant and livelier street
Named after the Regent. Of demoiselles charming
A hundred you'll meet in the course of an hour;
And ankles and insteps—O sight most alarming!—
You'll see by the score if you're there in a shower.

III.

Words fail one—'tis useless to write a description
When Beauty's the subject—you can't show in verse
(I might as well pen you a Latin prescription,
And ask its solution from Martha the nurse!)—
What a face, or a lip, or a hand, or a shoulder
Is like; let us see what the Artist can do;
He has a rare gift—there are few pencils bolder—
E.g., let us look at the picture he drew!

IV.

O daintily-chaussured, tall-chignoned young ladies!
O children fair-haired tripping hurriedly past!
You have not your equals in Seville or Cadiz,
As you stand on the kerb while the rain-drops fall fast!
A Hansom? Permit me; I'll get it instanter;
Ah, me! if I might but present you this flow'r!
Here's the cab; the man urges his horse to a canter—
I wish every day you were caught in a shower!

V.

Adieu! They are gone. As I linger a minute,
Before I return to my desolate den,
I pick up a flow'r, to my button I pin it,
And saunter home sadly, read Ovid—and then?
Well, I don't mind confessing, I look at the lily,
The emblem of Innocence, beautiful flow'r;
And when its fair owner walks down Piccadilly,
I hope I shall catch her again in a show'r!

E. L.

LITERATURE.

DRAMATIC, NARRATIVE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Thomas Tilston. London: Provost & Co.

The author of this volume is a clergyman of the Church of England, as he himself informs us in a Preface which might have been omitted with advantage. Why the accidental circumstance of Mr. Tilston being a clergyman of the Church of England should be put forward to "excuse the imperfections of the following poems" we are at a loss to conceive, though we have wasted much time in the endeavour to solve the problem. So far as we have read, the poems require no such excuse of their author. They are characterized by great care in the versification, and by rhythmical skill; and although there is nothing that we can detect as being better than the productions we meet with every week either in book or magazine-form—certainly nothing better than many poems that appear in the magazines—we have lighted upon no verses in the volume that Mr. Tilston has reason to be ashamed of. Some small defects we might easily pick out, were it not that to do so would be deemed ungracious when we have given general commendation to the book as a whole. Permeating some of the pieces is more than a flavour of Milton, Tennyson, and Longfellow; but better masters of the poetic art could not be imitated, and so we are not disposed to condemn on that ground. We cannot go so far in praise of Mr. Tilston as one of his critics, who says, "some passages of many of the lyrics are powerful and subtle, and isolated lines might be quoted that literally throb with the muscular and bounding thought they vehicle." But we can honestly say that Mr. Tilston has written some excellent verses, that he has successfully cultivated the art of verse-writing, and that his productions are far superior to those of many of his rivals. Messrs. Provost have turned out the book very creditably.

EVELYN CLARE; OR, THE WRECKED HOMESTEADS: An Irish story of Love and Landlordism. By ERIGENA. London: Thomas Richardson and Son.

In the preface to Evelyn Clare we are told that "the object of this little work is to add one drop to the vast ocean of 'public opinion' on the all important question of the day—the Irish Land Question"—which is now before Parliament. The author continues: "The system of Irish landlordism is so infamous in itself, that it needs only to be known to be condemned from the throne where it has so long administered its reign of terror." We make this quotation briefly to let the author tell for himself that Evelyn Clare is a political story, strongly condemning the present system of Irish landlordism. We will not say anything of the opinions put forth, beyond mentioning as we pass that the arguments have been used some hundreds of times before, and are decidedly stale, especially to anyone who has had the patience to wade through the speeches given in the House of Commons on the Irish Land Bill. Erigena believes that "fixity of tenure at fair rents" would put an end to all the grievances of Ireland and make the Irish a happy and prosperous people. And now we will put political feeling aside and confine ourselves to the merits of "Evelyn Clare" as a tale. The story opens with a sentence of eleven lines, including a word mis-spelt. It would be difficult to give the reader an idea of the plot unless we devoted two or three columns to such an undertaking, for it is all plot and counter-plot made up of two or three agrarian murders, several attempted murders, accounts (a little exaggerated) of evictions, arrests, elopement, confession, horrible shipwreck (nearly all lost but the heroine and her husband, who believe each other dead for many years), &c., &c. The number of deaths is appalling; in fact the author devotes a great part of his work to killing the characters he has introduced. Erigena is good at deaths. A Mr. Clare is thrown out of his gig, for instance, "and ere the golden rays of the morrow's sun had shone on Castlevale, Mr. Clare" (had not died, but his spirit) "had gone to 'that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns.'" Then again when a Madame de Voy dies, or rather when her spirit goes to "that undiscovered country," &c., "an angel stood before the judgment seat of the mighty tribunal, pleading the cause of her immortal soul that had fled from its *argillaceous prison*, and winged its flight to heaven." One more (at the death-bed of a man who murdered an agent), "what a sweet consolation it is to be able to ask the intercession of His Divine Mother in that momentous time when the sands of life are run, and when the soul is panting to be free from its *argillaceus prison*." Bits of French are introduced and repeated time after time to the very end, and more quotations are borrowed from Shakespeare than we care to see—they are dragged in on the least provocation. The author approaches something good now and then, and puts some well-expressed sentences into the mouths of certain of his Irish characters. Some of his descriptive bits would be good too if he would only be content to use "honest plain words" and shorter sentences.

NEW MUSIC.

LEONTINE. By Max Oesten. London: Robert Cocks & Co.

There is fulness and rich music in this piece; but it is very difficult to play. It is written in four and five flats, and there is quick work for both hands and pedals: but however hard the task the pupil will be fully repaid in mastering it.

LANGAGE DES FLEURS. By Max Oesten. London: Robert Cocks & Co.

This production is somewhat in the same strain as the above, though much easier. It is quiet dreamy music, and flows on smoothly and prettily to the end.

MARCIA EROICA: Mendelssohn. By G. F. West, London: Robert Cocks & Co.

Marcia Eroica, extract from the First Rondo, is No. 2 of the fourth series of "Gems Selected from the Great Masters," and the last published. The first part is in five sharps and the latter part in two, and it is moderately difficult. It is arranged with all the skill Mr. West has shown in his previous work, and we can recommend it.

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

Improvements in the manufacture of varnish and varnish paints. D. Barker, Northfleet, Kent.

Improvements in the means of, and machinery for, producing pulps from wood and other fibrous substances for the manufacture of paper. J. Denis, Surrey.

Improvements in metallic barrels. E. H. Burke, London.

Improvements in fusees, matches, or other analogous articles, and in the holders for the same. W. Perkins, Surrey.

Improvements in machinery for hackling flax and other fibrous substances. J. Combe, Belfast, Ireland.

Improvements in working and locking railway points and signals. J. Brunton, London.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for drilling, turning, or cutting and shaping metals or other materials. J. and J. and E. and W. Pitt, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire.

An improved apparatus for cutting or dressing stone, applicable also to other purposes where rapid blows are required. L. Pocket, Vendome, France.

An improved manufacture of shawls. W. Cross, Glasgow.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for boring, turning, and polishing treenails, bobbins, or other similar articles of wood or other materials. S. Fox and J. Reffitt, Leeds, Yorkshire.

Improved means for preventing roller laps on roller ends of machines for carding cotton, woollen, flax, or any other fibrous material. J. Edwards, Farrington, and J. Quin, Leyland, Lancashire.

Improvements in the manufacture of rails for railroads. J. L. Booth, New York, U.S.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for sewing or stitching together the numbers of separate parts of a volume in the operation of bookbinding. J. G. Tongue, London. (A communication from H. G. Thompson, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in the arrangement and construction of granaries, and in machinery or apparatus for drying, renovating, elevating, and distributing grain. E. Johnson, Manchester. (A communication from G. H. Johnson, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in the construction of brushes for polishing yarns or threads, and for other purposes. G. Ermen and G. A. Ermen, Manchester, and W. Foster, Pendlebury, Lancashire.

Improvements in ploughs and cultivators for tilling the soil. C. D. Abel, London. (A communication from J. S. Godfrey, Michigan, U.S.)

Improvements in traction engines. H. E. Newton, London. (A communication from C. C. Merriman and O. Redmond, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in machinery for winding yarn or thread on to bobbins, spools, or other similar surfaces. W. Weild, Manchester.

Improvements in shutters and blinds for windows, doorways, and other apertures, and in the means for adjusting the same. F. H. Knevitt, London.

Improvements in hackling machinery, applicable especially to phormium, tenax, and other long fibres. J. Moysey, Leytonstone, Essex, and C. Thorne, London.

Improvements in rotary corn screens for dressing and separating grain. W. Rainforth, sen., and W. Rainforth, jun., Brayford Head, Lincoln.

Improvement in machinery for felting hat bodies. J. and J. Bradbury, Denton, Lancashire, and J. Roberts, Hyde, Cheshire.

Improvements in printing, lithographing, and zincographing, and in the production of imitation photographic and also coloured designs on textile fabrics and paper, and in the means or apparatus employed therefor. W. MacLean, Glasgow, N.B.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus to be employed in preparing cotton or other fibrous substances for spinning. A. Barlow and J. Taylor, Bury, Lancashire.

(Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid.)

Improvements in machinery for folding sheets of paper or other fabric or material. J. Davies, Smethwick, near Birmingham.

Improvements in arming presses for producing devices on the covers of books and other articles. J. Gough, London.

Improvements in means or apparatus for the manufacture of looped fabrics. S. H. Foster and T. Bunney, Leicester.

Improvements in sewing machines. J. Mabson, Newcastle-upon Tyne.

Improvements in the means and apparatus employed for conveying telegraphic dispatches, letters, and other light articles through tubes. C. W. Siemens, London. (Partly a communication from Dr. W. Siemens, Berlin, Prussia.)

Improvements in the manufacture of articles of earthenware. T. G. Green, Derbyshire.

Improvements in the construction of parquet flooring. G. Howard, London.

Improvements in the means of, and apparatus for, landing, transhipping, or discharging grain, and other substances in or from ships, vessels, granaries, or warehouses, and for taking or drawing samples of grain from granaries. L. Stuckenschmidt, London.

Improvements in raising sunken vessels. T. McComas, London. (A communication from S. Maguay, Footscray, Bourke, Victoria.)

Improvements in lamps for burning petroleum oil and other volatile liquid hydro-carbons. J. and J. Hinks, Birmingham.

Improvements in apparatus for sewing saddlery and other leather or strong materials. H. M. M. Clarke, London. (A communication from A. J. Hurtu and V. J. Hautin, Paris.)

Improvements in the treatment and utilization of certain ferraginous and calcareous salts and solutions. J. Baggs, London, and F. Braby, Kent.

Improvements in looms for weaving hair, cloth, and other analogous fabrics. E. Webb, Worcester.

Improvements in drying malt, and also brewers' and distillers' grains and spent hops. J. L. Norton, London.

Improvements in reaping and mowing machines. W. M. Cranston, London. (A communication from W. A. Wood, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in the manufacture or melting of cast steel. C. Sanderson, Nottinghamshire.

Improvements in furnaces for calcining copper ores and other ores and metals. W. P. Struve, South Wales.

Improvements in apparatus for measuring fluids, which improvements are also applicable for obtaining motive power and for pumping. H. Frost, senior, and H. Frost, jun., Manchester.

A new church is to erected at Wednesbury, the funds being supplied by Messrs. Elwell, of Wood Green Forge.

THE CHELSEA MURDER.—The Rev. E. Huelin was for some years curate at Evedon, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire. He had property at Wellingore and Navenby, in the same county. A farm at the latter place was supervised on behalf of the rev. gentleman by Mr. Spafford, of Boothby, with whom Mr. Huelin's nephew lived. The greater part of the rev. gentleman's property goes to this nephew.

ROSSETER'S HAIR RESTORER is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

GENTLEMEN, desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection, should supply their Laundresses with the "GLENFIELD STARCH," which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying alike to the senses of sight and touch. [710

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position.—(ADVT.) [648

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The extraordinary range of temperature prevailing in our climate is extremely trying to the delicate-chested, the weak and nervous. All troubled by these afflictions should resolve to resort to this strengthening and regulating medicine immediately they perceive in themselves discomfort or that feeling of restlessness which betokens disordered digestion and defective secretion of bile. One of Holloway's Pills taken about noon and followed at bed-time by a dose sufficiently large to act aperiently will speedily recruit the faulty functions, and restore order throughout the whole system. A treatment so safe in operation and so successful in result should be known and practised when, from cold and sundry other causes, disease is attempting to gain a vexatious footing. [563

TABLE TALK.

London has been the scene of a pretended miracle-worker's antics. The *soi-disant* "Doctoo" Newton has altogether eclipsed the Zouave Jacob, who attracted gullible crowds in Paris, and who ultimately utterly failed in his endeavours to cure the sick, just as Newton has done in London. People in all degrees of illness went to be cured, but of course they came away from the room in Oxford-street as infirm as when they entered it. Newton possed his hands over them, after the fashion of mesmerists and electro-biologists, and bade them arise healed. They rose with great difficulty, but in no better health. The pretended healer concluded his *séance* by "blessing" his dupes, some of whom were so ill-natured as to suggest that he should be thrown out of the apartment. Newton, however, was not ill-treated, though he would be well served were he to be dragged through a horse-pond.

As a rule, the clergy, and more particularly the hierarchy, are considered fair game for that species of badinage which, in the slang of the period, we call "chaff." Perhaps there is some ground for the exhibition of this humour, for there are black sheep in every fold, and the Church has had, and has, its share of them. But put into the scale the heroism, the "pluck," the energy, the endurance under difficulties, displayed by many of our clergy, and we think the balance is on their side. For example, here is the Bishop of Winchester working twenty times harder than a common labourer. On one day last week, as his lordship himself told a Sunday School Association, he had been working since seven o'clock that morning, "and was ready to drop." Part of the day he had presided over the Ritual Commission, then he had been "fighting in the House of Lords for the Sequestration Bill;" having got that important measure read a second time, he had trotted off to Camberwell as fast as his horse would carry him; "and he wished now to go home, have a little rest, some food, write a great number of letters, and go to bed about one or two o'clock in the morning." A few such Bishops as "Samuel Winchester" would render the cry for disestablishment a mere bugbear.

For the most part all the papers have contained obituary notices of the late Mr. Mark Lemon, whose death we have referred to in another page. Some particulars of his career are given in "Men of the Time." He was for some years a writer for the stage, and as a member of the Guild of Literature and Art occasionally donned the sock and buskin. He was one of the knot of authors who established *Punch* in the year 1841, and from the first acted as joint-editor; but on the secession of Mr. Henry Mayhew Mr. Lemon succeeded to the chief post. He was the author of upwards of sixty dramatic pieces, and has written largely in *Household Words*, the *Illustrated News*, and other publications. He was also the author of "The Enchanted Doll," a fairy tale; "The Christmas Hamper," prose and verse collections of stories; "Legends of Number Nip," and "Wait for the End," "Loved at Last," and "Falkner Lyle," three novels, each in three volumes. He also edited a collection of jests, and wrote some hundred songs. His recent impersonation of *Falstaff* will have familiarised his figure and face to the public, who will deeply regret one of their oldest and most esteemed favourites. Midland readers will remember that Mr. Lemon and his "Falstaff" company appeared at Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, Wolverhampton, Worcester, and other towns in the district.

A prominent feature of "talk" at London "tables" this week has been the unusual course pursued in the House of Commons on Tuesday by Mr. Craufurd. The honourable gentleman will go down to posterity in the annals of Parliament as the Member who cleared the House of all "strangers," including the representatives of the newspapers—"the gentlemen on the intellectual treadmill upstairs," as somebody once called them during a debate. This is how it came about: Mr. Fowler asked permission to introduce a Bill to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts; whereupon Mr. Craufurd rose to order, and called the Speaker's attention to the fact that "there were strangers in the House." Now, ever since the time when Dr. Johnson was assisting Cave to bring out the *Gentleman's Magazine*, now, by the way, in the heyday of its second youth, reporters have been regarded as "strangers," and as persons having no right to take notes of the proceedings in either House. William Woodfall, who may be considered the father of Parliamentary reporters and reporting, used to go down to the House (as we once heard the late Lord Palmerston tell the story), listen to the debates in some corner, eating hard-boiled eggs the while, concealing the shells in his hat, then go home, and over some favourite beverage, write out from memory what he could of the discussions. Since Woodfall's day times have changed, and now each daily London paper has a Parliamentary reporting staff of from six to thirteen or even a larger number of gentlemen. Still, however, the reporters, albeit provided with every requisite accommodation,—refreshment-rooms, writing-out-rooms, and the like,—are as much "strangers" in 1870 as they were in 1770, and that this is so was demonstrated on Tuesday night, when Mr. Craufurd demanded their expulsion from the House in common with other strangers, during the discussion which he expected would take place on the distasteful subject of contagious diseases. Mr. Craufurd's demand caused some commotion in the House. Mr. Speaker hesitated ere ordering the officials to clear the galleries; and several Members demurred to Mr. Craufurd's proposition: but that gentleman was imperative. The reporters and all other strangers consequently withdrew, and the discussion proceeded with closed doors. This is the first time such a scene has occurred for the last twenty years. A similar period will probably elapse before it is repeated.

FRENCH OPERA.

Birmingham has this week been favoured with the presence of no less a personage than La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein, or rather the famous *cantatrice* who has made the Grand Duchess the most popular character on the burlesque operatic stage—Madlle. Schneider. The Theatre Royal was the scene of her performance, and Mr. Simpson was the *impresario* to whom the local musical and playgoing world are indebted for the great treat which has been enjoyed for the past few nights.

Probably no *artiste* of the present day has gained popularity more rapidly than Madlle. Schneider. Certainly no composer of light opera music is so sought after as M. Offenbach. It is equally certain that no music of this school is more tuneful, sparkling, and generally pleasing than that by the composer of "La Grande Duchesse." The gratification which one experiences from a course of Offenbachian music is as exhilarating as a glass of champagne; to the hypochondriacal it is perhaps more efficacious. Its influence is thoroughly inspiriting; and it has this advantage —that one need not be a musician to understand and appreciate the works of the prolific French composer.

It has been industriously bruited about that "La Grande Duchesse" was a very "naughty" opera—or perhaps we should say that to the principal character of the piece that term was applied. We distinctly refute the accusation. The Duchess of Gerolstein, as Madlle. Schneider represented it at Birmingham, is a lady, wilful, capricious, impatient, amorous if you will,—but guilty of no more serious breach of decorum (if so it may be termed) than a very occasional kick with which she diversifies her impersonation. There was nothing more *outré* in her performance than this semi-saltatory movement. Indeed, but for this, the piece would have lapsed into unmistakeable tameness at times—an insipidity from which Madlle. Schneider rescued it. Possessed of a fine figure, inclined to *embonpoint*; a voice more pleasing than powerful; and a thorough knowledge of stage business, Madlle. Schneider won everybody's favour by her unaffectedness and her charming acting. The *encore* awarded her in "Ah, que j'aime les militaires," "Voici le sabre de mon père," the lovely "Dites lui," and the delightful *brindisi* in the final act, was only the natural expression of that gratification which all felt and could not restrain. Madlle. Schneider altogether ignored the laughable "business" in the drinking-song which her English rival made so much of; and, to general astonishment, the *Can-can* was omitted from the piece. However, these adventitious aids to success were not wanted (though they were missed) where every member of the company exhibited the possession of true artistic powers. General commendation of the company must suffice. A more perfect representation would be impossible. The stolid Fritz (M. Carrier), the terrible General Boum (M. Tayau), the exquisite Prince Paul (M. E. Petit), the imperturbable Baron Grog (M. Schey), the irascible Baron Puck (M. Desmonts), and the hasty-coming-and-going Népomuc (M. Leroux), were all admirable—we will not say incomparable, for we have grateful remembrances of our own Mr. Stoyle and Mr. Payne. Madlle. Vizentini was a charming representative of the part of Wanda; and Madlles. Monnier, B. Descamps, Daguy, and R. Desmets were very fascinating ladies of honour, well deserving the *encore* they received for the chorus which begins Act II.

The opera on Tuesday night was "Orphée aux Enfers," and on Wednesday "Barbe-Bleue." These, with the subsequent performances, we shall refer to next week.

M. Vizentini was a most efficient *chef d'orchestre*, the band was all that could be wished, and the operas were all satisfactorily put upon the stage.

In order to improve the Cambridge rowing the University Boat Club has offered a prize of the value of £60.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The apparently droll actions of electricity upon plants and animals have often been commented upon; but till now we never heard of well-accredited influences being produced upon such organisms by permanent magnets. A New York physician has, however, come forth with a pamphlet, in which he promulgates certain theories to the effect that molecular changes in animal tissues are produced by magnets, and he details a number of experiments in support of his hypotheses. Which were made first we are of course not informed. Some of his observations are very curious, and deserve to be verified by repetition. For instance, some healthy tulips had bar magnets placed beside their stems, and passed up and down from flower to root, and the general consequence was that the flower withered and died; the contraction of the petals commencing immediately the magnet was applied. Verbenas, geraniums, and other plants behaved in the same manner. A vigorous earthworm was stimulated by either pole of a weak magnet, but especially by the north end, the stimulation being manifested by the creature stretching itself out to its utmost. However, after about three minutes of alternate application of the magnet's poles it coiled itself closely and died. A spider was also killed by the alternate north and south magnetisation; and progressive experiments were made with animals of higher grade till humanity was reached, when it was found by the doctor that various cures of nervous disorders were worked by the simple passage of the loadstone over the parts affected.

Professor Huxley briefly addressed the members of the Ethnological Society, at their last meeting, upon the ethnology of Britain. He proved, from the oldest evidence obtainable, the existence of two types of people, physically distinct; the one tall, fair, yellow-haired, and blue-eyed; the other short and swarthy, with dark hair and black eyes. This second type resembled that of the people of Aquitania and Iberia, whilst the first bore close physical relation to the Belgæ of North-east France and Belgium; these again resembling the Germani, who dwelt on the east side of the Rhine. The successive invasions of Britain introduced a new race-element; and it is doubtful whether the Romans strengthened the pre-existing types at all, though it is certain that the Dutch and the Danes strengthened the fair type. In a paper afterwards read to the meeting, the Rev. Dr. Nicholas showed that the Norman Conquest was ethnologically beneficial to the old Gallo-Celtic population.

There should be little difficulty for the future in the matter of well-boring. The success of the American tubular drills in Abyssinia proved their capabilities for tapping the buried reservoirs of mother earth; and now report comes of excellent work done by the apparatus invented by Messrs. Mather and Platt, of the Salford Works, Manchester. At Middlesborough-on-Tees, a boring, 1,312 feet deep, and 18 inches in diameter, was sunk in 540 days, minus 150 days of rest, mostly for the purpose of pumping out the accumulated water. Only six men were at any time employed. The object of the sinking was to reach the deposits of rock-salt that lie beneath the river and the town, a trade which is about to be opened. The machinery consists—firstly, of a tool which exercises a percussive action, and loosens or crushes the earth or rock; secondly, of a bucket which fills itself, and is then drawn up with the fragments, the tool and bucket being fastened to the extremity of a rope. At Moscow the apparatus is being used to sink a well to a depth of 3,000 feet, in search of water; and the senior of the firm above-named has offered to bore the Surrey hills to 4,000 feet below the surface, to test the geological theories concerning the deposits of coals there. A coal supply near London is a thing devoutly to be wished for by the people of the great city.

A hint upon the durability of wood under water is offered by a discovery made near Hauteville-sur-Mer, of a submarine forest close to a rock on the Atlantic coast, called *Le Manlieu*. The trunks of trees, yet held by their roots, are imbedded in a layer of peaty material, and, while the oaks are in a perfect state of preservation, all other kinds of wood have become soft and spongy. Dr. Quenault, the discoverer of the deposit, supposes the forest to have been submerged about eleven centuries ago.

A great work of submarine blasting has been done in the harbour of San Francisco, where there has hitherto existed a dangerous obstruction in the form of an immense rock known as the "Blossom." Its removal was the aim of the operation alluded to; and thus was the work conducted. The rock was carefully surveyed and planned to ascertain its irregularities of surface, and, from the plans, a coffer-dam was constructed around a portion of the obstruction. Within this an iron turret was erected, sinking three feet into the rock, and over it a platform was built to carry an engine and hoisting apparatus. Then a sort of well was sunk by scooping out the stone, within and below the turret, and into this were packed twenty-three tons of powder, half of it in ordinary ale-casks and half in boiler tanks, some of which measured eight feet long by two feet diameter. Lengths of gas-pipe filled with powder formed the fuzes, and in each of them was a fulminating cartridge. These cartridges were to be fired by electricity, and wires accordingly passed through them and led to a barge placed a thousand feet away, where the firing battery was located. Those preparations occupied several months. When all was ready, the coffer-dam was knocked away, and the water was allowed to fill up the excavation, so as effectually to damp the charge. The 23rd of April was the appointed time for firing, and a large concourse of people assembled to witness the blow-up. All arrangements having been completed, the wires were joined to the battery, the current passed to the submarine mine, and in an instant a column of water and rock a hundred feet high and as many in diameter rose into the air to announce to the "Friscans" that their rock would trouble them no more.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE DERBY AND OAKS.

The time between Chester and Bath is usually employed in running through a number of small fixtures, and last week proved no exception to the rule, for meetings were held at Chelmsford, York, Doncaster, Wye, Harpandery, &c. Count Lagrange won a couple of two-year-old races at Chelmsford with Croisade; she is a pretty fair filly, and beat Bayminster easily, but only just managed to get home with her penalty on the second day. It is almost needless to say that the Queen's Plate fell to Fuzee; she has now won five "off the reel," so that the bet of £1,000 to £100, which is said to have been laid against her carrying off ten this season, looks well for the taker. At York, the Zetland Stakes went to Columbus, a son of Adventurer and Mirage, who carried the "blue and silver braid" of Mr. Johnstone. Two Blair Athols—Athol Daisy and Mount Blair—were third and fourth respectively. The former won a race on the following day over a shorter course, and were he not unfortunately a roarer would be a very promising colt. The Great Northern Handicap seems rapidly going to the bad, and on this occasion only four came to the post. Even then, however, that wretched imposter, Paul Jones, could not manage to win, and failed to concede The Bobby 22 lb. for the year. Saunterer introduced us to a smart filly in Saunteress, and the black beat two speedy animals like Perambulator and Thunderstorm very cleverly; while Ptarmigan, who is talked of as "a good rough outsider" for the Derby, kept up Blair Athol's recent run of luck. Simpton's easy victory in the Londesborough Cup secured him a place among the Epsom 100 to 1 division; but two days later True Blue quite disposed of his short-lived reputation at Harpenden. Zapoyla, who fell on his head in the Chester Cup, beat The Bobby after a desperate race at level weights in the Spring Handicap at Doncaster, and both two-year-old races at this meeting were won by the Kettledrum-Imperative gelding.

There is little change in the Derby betting, which was quite spoilt when Macgregor cantered in for the Guineas. The favourite is said to be progressing very well, and we see nothing that can possibly beat him, except Camel and the dark Bridgwater. The former has quite recovered his temporary ailment, and has done a great deal of strong work during the past two or three weeks; while the latter follows in the steps of "brother Savernake," and fluctuates between 16 and 66 to 1, in the most puzzling manner. Of Camel we have the highest opinion; but we cannot fancy such a radically unsound colt as Bridgwater, and do not think that he will be seen at the post. Sunshine has not been supported with any spirit lately, and, as she is very backward, Mr. Merry will hardly bring her out for the Derby, while Hester will be too much for her in the Oaks. Kingcraft stands at 20 to 1, and, it is said, that instead of waiting as he did at Newmarket, he will "be ridden from end to end." If such a course is really pursued, we are quite sure, from watching his running in the Two Thousand, that he will be beaten after going half a mile, but it will produce a very fast run race. Normanby is at the same price as Kingcraft, though he beat him on his merits the last time they met, and will do so again. Prince of Wales is hardly so good a favourite as he was, and nothing else receives any substantial support. Indulging ourselves for once in a prophecy, we shall place Macgregor first, Camel second, and Normanby third; while we may add that Hester is sure to win the Oaks.

Cricketers have now fairly commenced their innings, and matches are following each other in rapid succession in all parts of the country. Poor Surrey, which last season only won three times out of twelve attempts, has begun badly, as the M. C. C. defeated it by 99 runs. No great score was made on either side; but Mr. W. G. Grace proved that he had not lost form by putting together 49 and 18. Vince, a Surrey colt, did well in the bowling department, and promises to prove an acquisition to his county, which is sadly in want of some good players. A very exciting game between the University of Cambridge and the M. C. C. terminated in favour of the former by six runs only. For Cambridge, Mr. W. B. Money scored 29 and 30, and Mr. Yardly put together 51. Mr. W. G. Grace did not play for the M. C. C., for which Mr. A. J. Wilkinson made 37 in his first innings, while Mr. I. D. Walker was credited with two splendid scores of 63 and 52. For the M. C. C. Wooton and Shaw bowled well throughout.

Mr. Disraeli's "Lothair" seems attracting attention on the Continent. The *Augsburger Zeitung* has criticized it at length, and other German papers are doing the same thing. The *Bibliografia Italiana* announced before hand, "Lord Disraeli publicherà il 2 maggio in suo nuovo romanzo, intitolato 'Lothair.'"

We (*Musical Standard*) learn that the Three Choirs' Festival is exposed to far greater danger of extinction than has hitherto been supposed, a "cold fit" having suddenly supervened after the preliminary attempts made to arouse residents to a sense of the necessity of collecting £8,000 on the part of the city and county within three years.

JOTTINGS IN JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.

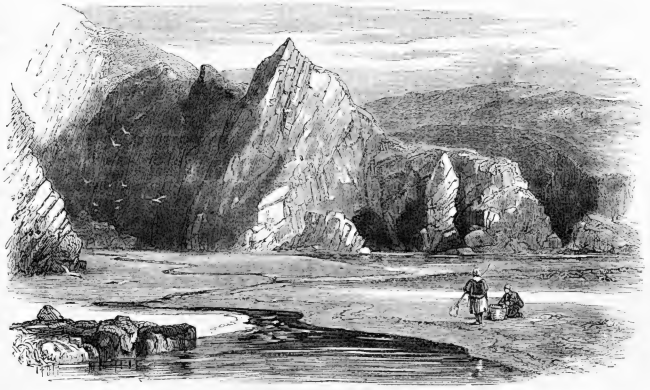
For the edification of excursionists who may be about to visit Jersey or Guernsey we give three illustrations on this page of scenery which the tourist should make a point of seeing. A walk round the island of Jersey will be found most interesting. The beauty of the coast begins with Mont Orgueil Castle—a grand old fortress in fine preservation—

> A tower of victory, from which the flight
> Of baffled hosts was watched along the plain.

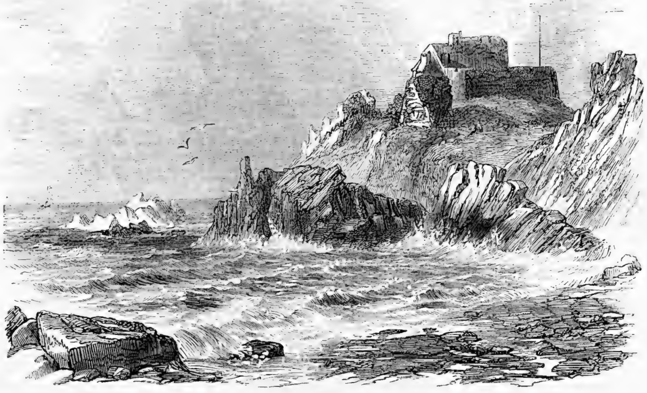
Here Prynne was confined and wrote some bad verses, and in the troubles of the Commonwealth Charles II. took refuge in the same place, Jersey being Royal while Guernsey was Parliamentary. Mont Orgueil, on the other side, looks weirdly romantic; the shore is wild and rocky, but there are little bays here and there with sands which afford most excellent bathing. The most remarkable caves and pyramids seem to be on the side of Plemont Point, on the bay called the Grêve au Lançon, which takes its name from the sand eels caught in the district. But whichever way the tourist may turn he will find beautiful scenery—lanes all arched by trees and lush herbage, making little fantastic bowers of fairy beauty. Everywhere are seen the same quaint old farm houses of granite, solidly built and half sunk in the earth, with roofs overgrown by moss, and round arched doorways.

Our third illustration is of a remarkable cromlech at L'Ancresse, Guernsey. It is situated on rising ground, and seems formerly to have been buried in the soil, which is now cleared out. You descend to enter it, and, approaching, hardly perceive it until you find yourself on the upper slabs. Cromlechs are found in Wales and Brittany, and the one alluded to forms an interesting link between the two localities referred to. It is certainly a noble Druidical relic, but, like many other remains of similar character, it is sadly desecrated by roystering visitors, who go there to eat and drink, and leave behind them broken beer bottles and dirty pipes.

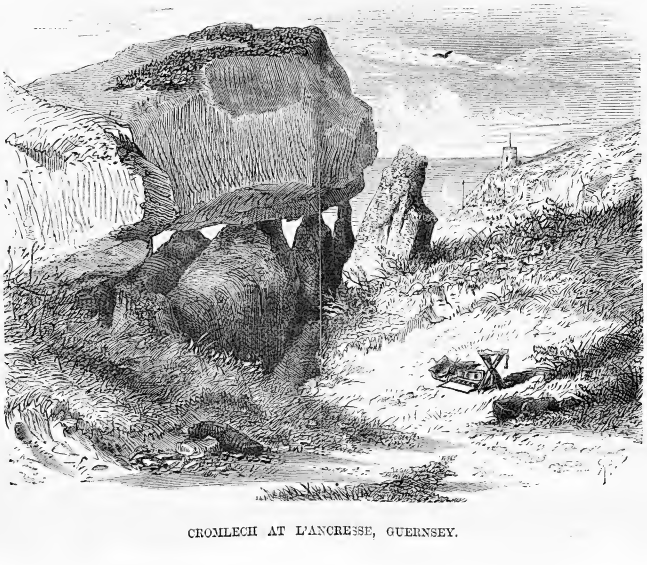
Apropos, it may be stated that the inhabitants of Jersey have been in a state of excitement in consequence of the construction of waterworks, a railway, and a telegraph all going on at the same time. These works are being principally carried on by Englishmen, who are pushing them forward with all vigour. The mayor, to every one's astonishment, arrested the engineers, and, with a view, it is presumed, to show his authority, paraded them about the town in charge of the policemen, and took them to the police station. The engineers fortunately accepted these proceedings good-humouredly, and prevented their men from having a brush with the local authorities, as they were anxious to do. The law of arrest is still in force in the island, and often used. A few days ago an individual laid claim to a piece of land which had been taken possession of by the railway company. The directors, knowing the peculiar laws and institutions, had wisely inserted a clause in the act prohibiting any one from using the favourite cry in the island known as the "Clamour de Haro." The directors of the railway company were surprised to learn one day from the newspapers that they had all been proceeded against without having received any notice, and that the Jersey Royal Court decided that they were individually liable, although they were incorporated by a special act of the States and under the seal. Of course all these things will be shortly more or less modified.



ROCKS AT GREVE AU LANCON, JERSEY.



MONT ORGUEIL, JERSEY.



CROMLECH AT L'ANCRESSE, GUERNSEY.

THE PRACTICE OF PAINTING.

Sir Digby Wyatt has again lectured on the above subject before a distinguished company in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. The former part of his remarks applied to the ancients, how they produced dark shadows upon a surface that was light, and having given various instances of the methods adopted for placing dark images upon a light ground, he said the process was seen in the boy first drawing upon a slate, and then upon paper with a pencil. It was at this stage that we arrived at the primitive pictures of the Egyptians. It appeared, however, that individual personation was first carried into effect by the Abyssinians. He treated of the styles adopted by the Greeks, and then of the materials used in painting, but, so far as processes went, it seemed that those used in ancient days were also used in the present. He spoke of the importance of education to the artist, who should have his eye, his mind, and his hand educated; he should first learn to draw, then to copy others. Drawing from objects was excellent practice, and it was at this stage of work that the mind of the artist would become most actively employed. To be successful the artist must be able so to use his brush as to give a natural effect to his picture; there must not be too much light or too much shade; he must see in his mind what amount of colour is required and how to apply it. The difficulty was to know how much dark to assign. He who would learn to draw correctly must learn to draw slowly, for if he got into a rapid habit he would not draw correctly, and his productions would be worthless. He considered the practice of using charcoal to be a very excellent one. In the drawing of a picture it was most essential to know how much high light it would admit, and care must be taken that transparent tints were introduced where transparency was required. Some surfaces will reflect light, others will absorb it, and, therefore, great difficulty would at first be experienced in giving expression to darkness in the expression of colour. The difficulty of dealing with high light was in the calculation of the amount of colour which surfaces would bear. The artist would find no better practice than copying tints prepared by others, and thus by imitation would find out the amount of colour and light each tint would bear. He dwelt upon the demerits and merits of the works of artists. The demerits were when a picture excited pain, when the representation failed to lead the mind to anything, when nature was distorted, when there was a want of harmony of colour, when the truth of colour was not represented, and when there was a representation of some grand and good idea in a mere miniature form. The merits consisted of a just representation of form, race, age, and natural features of humanity; of all that was beautiful without flattery, of dignity where dignity of expression was required, and vigour where vigour was necessary; in fact, for a picture to be true, it must be correct to nature.

THE PROBATE COURT, GLOUCESTER.

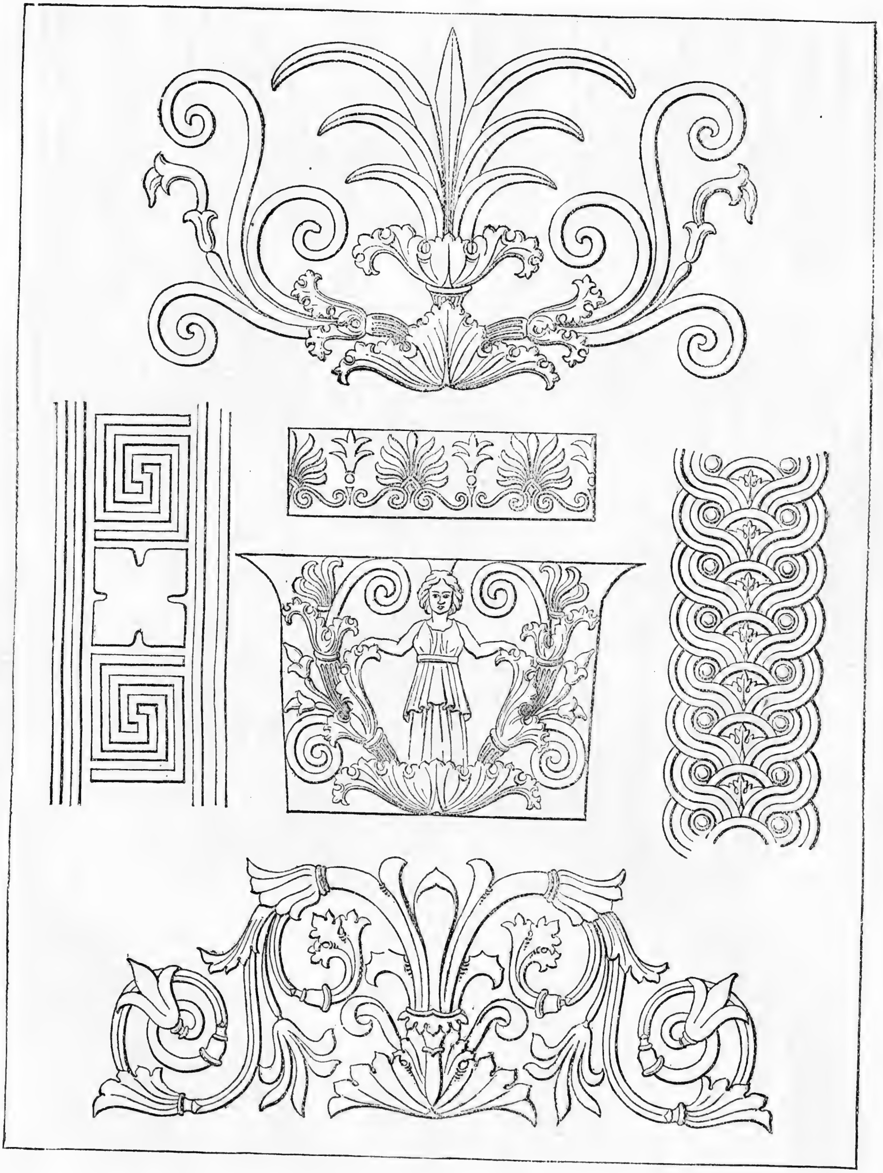
On page 637 we engrave the Court of Probate at Gloucester—a handsome series of buildings, comprising the District Registry of the Gloucester Probate Court and offices connected therewith, the Gloucester Diocesan Registry, and the offices of the Bishop's Secretary. In each department are all the necessary rooms and convenience for the transaction and despatch of public business, together with fire-proof rooms for the reception of the various and important documents and papers.

The erection of these buildings is due to the fact of the alteration in the law by which the grant of probates of wills and administration of the effects of deceased persons was transferred by the Probate Court Act from the Church to the State, and which Act came into operation in 1858. They are built of the stone of the neighbourhood, from designs by Mr. F. S. Waller, for Thomas Holt, Esq., who has been between thirty and forty years Registrar of the Diocese.

A CENTENARIAN. — Mrs. Sarah Plumridge, of Touchen-end, in the parish of Bray, near Windsor, died on Tuesday at the advanced age of 101. Had she lived till the 6th of next month she would have reached her 102nd year. The deceased was the widow of an agricultural labourer, and had for some time past been living upon an income derived from the savings of herself and husband. Just before Christmas last the Queen, who had been informed by Mr. Headington, of Redstone Farm, that Mrs. Plumridge had expressed a desire to see her Majesty, paid her a visit, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and conversed with her. Shortly after the visit her Majesty presented to Mrs. Plumridge a photograph containing portraits of herself and Princess Louise; and a bust of the late Prince Consort, which the old lady has ever since highly prized as a memento of the royal visit. She has had her usual good health and a clearness of intellect till a few days since, when she failed and suddenly sank.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF AN UNDERGRADUATE. — Mr. Favour James Greg, Snell Exhibitioner of Balliol College, Oxford, has met his death by his own hand. He had been noticed for some time past to be in a desponding state, and on Friday he proceeded to Port Meadow, and, choosing a retired part known as Howell's-corner, deliberately cut his throat with a razor. Being observed by a labourer, assistance was obtained, and Mr. Greg was conveyed to the Radcliffe Infirmary, where the best surgical aid was promptly rendered. He died however on Monday. Mr. Greg was lately engaged in some examinations in which he was not successful, and this, with over-study, had evidently preyed upon his mind.

GRECIAN.



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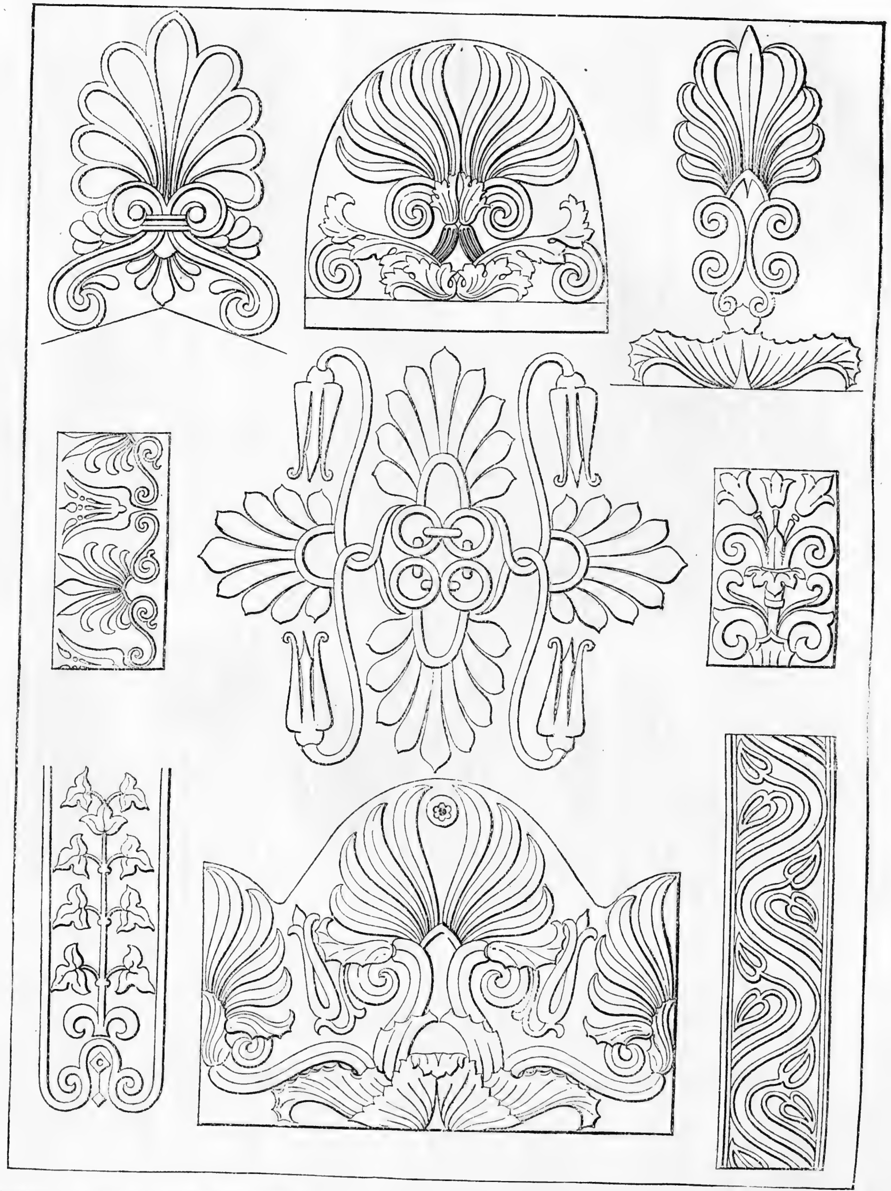

THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(*See page* 638.)—To be Continued.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.
Under the Management of Mr. M. H. Simpson.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 27,
BENEFIT OF MDLLE. SCHNEIDER.
The 1st and Second Acts of "BARBE-BLEUE;"
2nd Act of "LA GRANDE DUCHESSE;"
And 4th Act of "ORPHEE AUX ENFERS."

SATURDAY, May 28—(LAST NIGHT)
"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE."
Lower Boxes (Numbered and Reserved) 10s.; Upper Boxes (Numbered and Reserved) 6s.

Pit 2s. 6d.; Gallery 1s.—by payment at the Doors only.

Doors open at half-past Seven, and the Performance will commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

MONDAY NEXT, May 30,
THE LIVERPOOL BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THE BIRMINGHAM GRAND CONCERT HALL.
COLESHILL STREET.
J. JUDD AND CO. PROPRIETORS.

THIS EVENING AND DURING THE WEEK.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—CROWDED TO THE CEILING, TO WITNESS
MADAME COLONNA'S TROUPE OF FRENCH LADY CAN-CAN DANCERS.

The Public are respectfully informed that these are the original and only Can-Can Performers; all others, produced at minor Concert Halls, are only spurious copyists.

THE STAR TROUPE OF SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE CHRISTY MINSTRELS

In their very Laughable Entertainment every Evening.

These Ladies are called, time after time, nightly to receive unprecedented applause.

TWO BALLETS NIGHTLY.
THE CAN-CAN AND "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

MORE CHANGES FOR WHIT-MONDAY, SIXTY PERFORMERS.

See day bills.

Doors open every Evening at Seven; Commence at Half-past. Saturday at half-past Six. [800

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIRTIETH CELEBRATION.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th August.
WEDNESDAY, the 31st August.
THURSDAY, the 1st September.
FRIDAY, the 2nd September.

PATRONS.
Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the EARL of BRADFORD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—The Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties.

By order,
773] HOWARD S. SMITH, *Secretary.*

PROMENADE AND BAND,
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 4,

BOTANICAL GARDENS, EDGBASTON.

The Hothouses are filled with most rare, brilliant, and curious Flowers, and the Gardens are beautiful. Admission, Sixpence; Mondays, Twopence. [798

LOWER GROUNDS, ASTON.

THESE BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS ARE OPEN DAILY.

SPRING DISPLAY OF FLOWERS, BOATING, &c.

SYNYER AND GILMER'S MILITARY BAND Will Perform in the New Orchestra every MONDAY and SATURDAY, from Three till Eight.

BRASS BAND, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, from Three till Eight.

Admission, Twopence each.

The ASSEMBLY ROOM will be OPEN for DANCING every MONDAY and SATURDAY, from 7 till 10.30. Admission, Sixpence each.

ON EVERY FRIDAY,
A GRAND MUSICAL PROMENADE,
FROM FIVE TILL EIGHT,

When SYNYER and GILMER'S BAND will perform a Select Programme of Music. Admission, Sixpence each; Juveniles, Threepence.

SEASON TICKETS are now ready. Family Tickets, 21s.; Single Admission, 10s. 6d. These Tickets will admit to the Promenade.

746] H. G. QUILTER, Proprietor.

ROYAL PROMENADE GARDENS,
SUTTON COLDFIELD.

THESE GROUNDS ARE NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Pic-Nic, Dinner, and Tea Parties provided.
Admission 2d.
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MORRIS ROBERTS'S SUBURBAN RETREAT.
ST. HELENA GARDENS,
MUSIC HALL, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS,
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These beautiful Grounds, replete with every comfort, convenience, and accommodation, are situated in the highest, healthiest, and most salubrious Suburb of Birmingham. Private Parties accommodated. Splendid BAND every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday. Musical Director, Mr. James Robinson. Solo Pianoforte, Master W. H. Robinson. [788

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS EVERY WEEK
DURING THE SUMMER TO
MALVERN.

EVERY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
From Friday, June 3rd, to Saturday, October 29, 1870,

Excursion Tickets at the following Low Fares will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to MALVERN, by any of the Through Trains, available for returning by any Train up to the following Monday Evening inclusive.

STATIONS.	1st Class s.	1st Class d.	2nd Class s.	2nd Class d.
TAMWORTH	12	0	9	0
BIRMINGHAM (New Street) ...	8	0	5	9
CAMP HILL	8	0	5	9

Tickets are available to and from either Great Malvern or Malvern Link Station, Passengers travelling *via* Worcester.

JAMES ALLPORT, *General Manager.*
Derby, May 21st, 1870.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY AT THE SEA SIDE.
CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO
GRIMSBY AND CLEETHORPES.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Saturday, June 4, to Saturday, October 29, 1870, CHEAP EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to GRIMSBY and CLEETHORPES by any of the Ordinary Trains, available for returning by any Train up to the following Monday Evening.

STATIONS.	FARES. 1st Class. s.	d.	Cov. Cars. s.	d.
BIRMINGHAM	20	0	10	0
TAMWORTH	17	0	8	6
BURTON	15	0	7	6
DERBY	12	0	6	0
LEICESTER	15	0	7	6
LOUGHBORO'	14	0	7	0
MANSFIELD	12	0	6	0
NOTTINGHAM	10	0	5	0
NEWARK	10	0	5	0

Children under Three Years of Age, Free; above Three and under Twelve, Half-fares.

The Tickets will not be recognised for the Return Journey unless they have been presented and Stamped at the Booking Office at Cleethorpes or Grimsby on the Day of Return.

JAMES ALLPORT, *General Manager.*
Derby, May 21st, 1870.

ALL SAINTS', BIRMINGHAM.

GRAND BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR, IN CONNECTION WITH THIS PARISH,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM,
(Kindly presented by his Worship the Mayor,)
On WHIT-TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
June 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th.

The Proceeds of the Bazaar will be appropriated to the Repairs and Painting of the Church, the Enlargement of the Schools, the Augmentation of the Funds for providing Relief for the Sick Poor, and other Parochial Objects.

The BAZAAR will be under the distinguished patronage of the Lord Lieutenant of the County and Lady Leigh; The Mayor of Birmingham; H. Foley Vernon, Esq., and Lady Georgina Vernon; The Dowager Baroness du Bois de Ferrieres; P. H. Muntz, Esq., M.P.; and S. S. Lloyd, Esq.

By the kind permission of the Colonel and Officers of the Regiment, the celebrated
BAND OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS
Will attend each day under the direction of Mr. Fred Godfrey, Bandmaster.

The Bazaar will open each day at 12.0 Noon.

Admission on Tuesday 2s. 6d. up to Five O'clock, After Five, 1s.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 1s. each day, And on Saturday, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s. each.

808] J. B. GABRIEL, M.A., *Rector.*

WILL CLOSE ON JUNE 11.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS, BIRMINGHAM.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION
Of this Society
IS NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 till 6 o'clock,
And Every Evening, from 7 till 10 o'clock;
Admission, Sixpence.
Season Tickets, 2s. 6d.; Catalegues, 6d.
May 21, 1870. [689

HYAM and CO.'S BOYS' CLOTHING.
21, 22, 23, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

The First Establishment in the Kingdom for Young Gentlemen's Attire, from the age of five to eighteen. The Show Rooms and Fitting-on Rooms, 120 feet deep, afford every convenience and privacy. Departments for Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Shirts, &c., adapted to each style of Suit.

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Dagmar Overcoats............	from 12s.	Velvet Suits	from 30s.
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		Trousers	from 9s.
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1. Gentlemen's Clothing for immediate wear.
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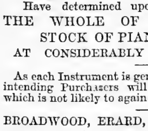
JOSEPH BARROWS AND SON,
AGENTS TO HANAPPIER & CO.,
BORDEAUX.

STORES: 51, Snow Hill; 41, High Street; 38, Aston Street.

OFFICES: 58, Bath Street, Snow Hill, Birmingham. [812

PARIS.—LODGINGS, with or without Board, on Moderate Terms, in an English Family.—Apply, Mrs. West, 63, Rue Abbattucci, Faubourg St. Honore. [805



G. H. HARRIS, *BRISTOL ST., BIRMINGHAM,* AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER and MACHINIST.—Improved LAWN MOWERS, from 24s. to £30. GARDEN ROLLERS, 28s.; CROQUET SEATS, 8s. 6d.; CHAIN HARROWS, 37s.; CHAFF-CUTTERS, 42s. 6d,; KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, 20s. GARDEN SEATS, 4ft. 6in. long, 20s. CARPET SWEEPERS, 10s. 6d. A large Stock on hand. Every description repaired. The Trade supplied. [801

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AT 29, COLMORE ROW.

In order to prepare for the Opening of their New Premises, now in course of Erection in Ann Street,

ADAMS AND BERESFORD
Have determined upon Offering for Sale
THE WHOLE OF THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, &c.,
AT CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICES.

As each Instrument is genuine, and fully guaranteed, intending Purchasers will find this an opportunity which is not likely to again occur.

BROADWOOD, ERARD, COLLARD, & OTHERS. [810

TRADE MARK.

GOOD DINNER SHERRY, 24s. per Doz.
GOOD USEFUL PORT, 24s. per Doz.

JAMES FOX AND CO.,
101, *HIGH STREET, And*
1, 2, *and* 3, *PHILIP STREET.* [785

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Will be regularly delivered to any part by
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Midland
WATCH MANUFACTORY,
Wholesale and for Exportation,
15, CAROLINE STREET,
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GREAT WESTERN TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
24, *SNOW HILL, BIRMINGHAM,*
AND AT 39, *BROAD STREET, ISLINGTON.*

PROPRIETORS,
MUGGERIDGE AND GREENING,
[600

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.
[511

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—£20,000 may be obtained by an Investment of £1 in a *bond-fide* MONEY TRANSACTION, established and guaranteed by Government. For Prospectus (which will be sent *gratis*), apply by letter, addressed Mr. J. A. Rinck, 14, Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C [770

Christian's Pate de Lichen, in the form of Lozenges, removes phlegm, and gives relief in most disorders of the voice, throat, and chest. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and the peculiar tickling and dryness in the throat usually called huskiness, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately. If taken on leaving heated rooms, it will often be found a preventive of the above complaints. Being free from any preparation of opium, it may be given to children as well as adults. Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Manufactured only at Christian's, New Street, Birmingham. [408

LEE, MANN, AND CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATORS, &c.

Respectfully announce that they have OPENED their NEW PREMISES, in
ANN STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
With a Splendid STOCK of PAPER HANGINGS of the newest and most fashionable Patterns.

In entering upon their New Establishment, they beg to thank their Friends and the Public for past favours, and to assure them that every effort will be made to render it, not only the largest in England, but in every way worthy of public and universal support.

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Prospectuses, reports, and forms of application may be obtained at the offices of the Company, bankers, solicitors, and brokers. [799

THE NEW ROSARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Share List of this Company will be closed this day (Saturday), the 28th inst., for London; and on Monday, 30th, for the Country.

By Order,
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174, Gresham House, May 24th, 1870.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, ACCOUNTANT,
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THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS
is supplied in Bromsgrove and the district by Mr Palmer, proprietor of the *Bromsgrove Messenger,* who will allow the usual discount to the trade. Mr. Palmer begs to draw attention to the present publication of "The Fisherman's Pride," and another Grand Ar Supplement for June 4.

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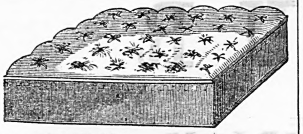

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AND
LUNCHEON BAR,
UNION PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
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BUNIONS, IN-GROWING TOE-NAILS,
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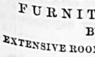

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Old Coins.
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Diamonds, Jewels, and Plate,
EXCHANGED OR BOUGHT FOR CASH.

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Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
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In the spring months Christian's preparation of Sarsa Taraxacum (Dandelion combined with Sarsaparilla) is recommended with confidence as one of the most efficient Restoratives hitherto produced. As an alterative, tonic, and purifier of the blood, it is invaluable. For languor, inactivity of the liver, weak digestion, flatulence, spasms, general debility, boils, and skin diseases, it has been employed with the greatest success, where other medicines have been unavailing. It is not objectionable to the palate, but of a most agreeable flavour. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s., and 10s. 6d. each. There is a considerable advantage in purchasing the larger sizes.—Prepared only at Christian's Dispensing Establishment, New Street, Birmingham. [711

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Electro Trade Mark, J. Y. & S. & E. P. under a crown.

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Sample Free on application. [751

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Inspection Invited. Special Quotations for quantities.
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[432
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[787

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IN GREAT VARIETY.
Ladies' Underclothing. Stays, Corsets, Gloves,
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BEST QUALITY, 2d., 4d., & 8d. SECOND QUALITY, 1½d., 3d., & 6d.

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It is rich in albuminous or flesh-forming properties, and when used alternately with Corn Flour, which is rich in farinaceous or heat-giving properties, supplies all that can be desired for variety and completeness of DIET FOR CHILDREN.

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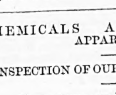

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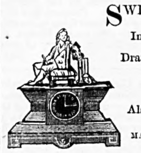

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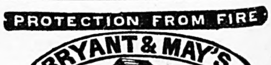

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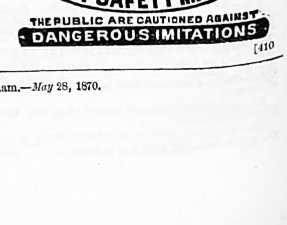

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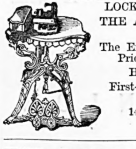

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